FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 151 *6 August 1985*

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CSCE Delegates Speak at Helsinki Meeting BB 1
- Bulgaria's Ivanov [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Aug] BB 1
- CSSR's Chnoupek [Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Aug] BB 5
- GDR's Fischer [ADN] BB 8
- Hungary's Varkonyi [Helsinki] BB 11
- PPR's Olszowski [TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Jul] BB 15
- Romania's Andrei [SCINTEIA 31 Jul] BB 19
- SFRY's Dizdarevic [Helsinki] BB 24

ALBANIA

Mihali at Irrigation Project Inauguration B 1
Youth Delegation Returns From Burkina Faso B 1
Alia Greets Burkina Faso Leader on National Day B 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek on SFRY, International Relations [TANJUG] D 1
Reagan Condition for Joining Test Ban Criticized [Editorial] D 1
Jakes, Korcak, Pitra Attend Uher Funeral D 2
'Good Fruit,' 'Disturbing Tones' Both at Helsinki D 2
U.S. Isolation in Rejecting Test Ban Seen [Nyvlt] D 3
Daily Criticizes Austrian Radio, TV Editor [Pelc in Bratislava PRAVDA 26 Jul] D 5
Briefs: New N. Yemen Ambassador to Prague D 6

POLAND

Jan-Jun 1985 Production Results Published [RZECZPOSPOLITA 24 Jul] G 1
Messner on Economic Achievements, Goals [RUDE PRAVO 25 Jul] G 18
Austerity Program Results Termed Positive [ZYCIE WARSZAWY 31 Jul] G 20
Jaruzelski Praises Work of Sejm Eighth Term G 20
Jaruzelski Attends Meeting on Sejm Elections G 21
Citizens Give Suggestions on Jaruzelski UN Speech G 21
Olszowski on Need for Detente, CSCE Process [OTECHESTVEN FRONT 29 Jul] G 22
Olszowski on Country's International Position [TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Jul] G 24
NIK Chairman Discusses Interaction With Sejm G 24
Customs Official Questioned on Rises in Tariffs G 25
Sports Union Suspends Athlete's Membership G 26

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs PEC Meeting in Neptun [SCINTEIA 4 Aug] H 1
SCINTEIA Hails USSR Decision on Nuclear Tests [31 Aug] H 3
Indonesia's Suharto, Petrescu Discuss Ties H 4
Ceausescu, Others Visit Navy Units 2 August H 4
Leaders' Message Greets Castro on National Day [SCINTEIA 26 Jul] H 5
Olteanu Greets Chinese Counterpart on Army Day H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Central Committee Adopts Conclusions I 1
LCY Differences on Income Positions Viewed [Lovric in DANAS No 180, 30 Jul] I 4
Klemencic Assesses Debt Agreement as Positive I 5
Dizdarevic Interviewed on CSCE Process, Final Act [POLITIKA 31 Jul] I 6
Sundic on Upcoming Gorbachev-Reagan Meeting I 7
Nevesinje SAWP Views Activity of Hostile Group I 8
Vrhovec Concludes Three-Nation Tour, Talks I 10
    Arrives in Senegal I 10
    Meets Senegal's President I 10
    Departs Senegal 3 August I 11
    Returns, Comments on Visits I 11

CSCE DELEGATES SPEAK AT HELSINKI MEETING

Bulgaria's Ivanov

AU051206 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 85 pp 1, 7

[Speech by Mariy Ivanov, Bulgarian first deputy foreign minister, at the 10th CSCE anniversary meeting in Helsinki, on 1 August: "Important Contribution to the Development of the All-European Process"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: This is not the first time that the Finnish capital has played host to representatives from the 35 CSCE member-states. It was here, in Helsinki, that the prepartory stage of that historic conference opened, and it was also here that its first, and later its final, stages were held. The celebration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act -- on this day and in this hall -- is yet another occasion for us to express gratitude to the Finnish Government for its remarkable contribution to the implementation of the idea of an all-European conference.

I take advantage of the occasion to express our heartfelt gratitude to Finland's president and government and to the Finnish people for the warm hospitality and attention with which we have always been surrounded.

The jubilee we are celebrating today coincides with three other historical anniversaries: the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, the 40th anniversary of the Potsdam conference, and the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations. The coincidence is accidental, but the link between these events is law-governed. The peace gained as a result of the most destructive and bloodiest war had to be preserved and strengthened. The agreements between the states of the anti-Hitler coalition reached in Potsdam and the UN Charter laid the political and international law foundations of a lasting and fair peace in Europe.

By apending their signatures to the Final Act, the leaders of European states, the United States, and Canada determined -- based on the recognition of the postwar territorial and political order -- the principles by which states would be guided in relations between themselves so as to build true and lasting peace, security, and cooperation.

The 10th anniversary jubilee is a suitable occasion to review the path that has been traversed, to learn lessons, and to map out new initiatives.

Europe, which was the arena of a cold war, became the cradle of detente during the seventies. This decade is unparalleled in history. It was, figuratively speaking, the political spring for European peoples. The breeze of detente helped the shoots of new developments in international relations grow deep roots in Europe's soil, new developments like the reorganization of these relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, on the principles of the Final Act. No other part of the world has accumulated such rich, varied, and unique experience in seeking and finding mutually acceptable accords on complex problems of our time, on both bilateral and multilateral bases.

Political contacts at most diverse levels have become unprecedently intensive. Interstate ties have been built on a widely diversified treaty basis. The first steps have been taken toward easing tension in the military sphere and limiting arms. The implementation of certain confidence-building measures has become part of political practice.

The Final Act's accords have been concretized in numerous bilateral and multilateral treaties and programs for trade, economic, industrial, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

Cooperation in the humanitarian and other spheres has contributed toward better mutual knowledge and reciprocal enrichment between European peoples by means of exchanges of spiritual values, and also toward overcoming negative sterotypes inherited from the past.

Until the early eighties the policy of detente was yielding fruit that cannot be quantified, but is exceptionally important for people's life. This policy created an atmosphere of tranquillity and security, consolidated confidence, and reinforced the peoples' belief that war can be avoided and that peace can be preserved and strengthened.

The experience of the past 10 years proved that detente is a long-term, vitally important process for peoples in Europe, the United States, and Canada. During the seventies the two-way traffic along the highway of detente was running in a particularly dynamic fashion. Having subsequently experienced numerous trials, the all-European process was not interrupted, and it retained its vitality. The Final Act's principles and accords affirmed their lasting and abiding importance for relations between states with different social systems. The socialist countries, which were the initiators of convening the CSCE and did the most for its success, continued to work consistently and constructively so as to establish everything enshrined in the Final Act in international practice.

But experience has also shown something else. Following the conference, the opponents of detente took the path of undermining the accords in all spheres, eroding common security, and blocking all-European cooperation. Their actions prevented the potential of detente from being fully implemented and becoming established as the normal state of international relations. Contrary to expectations that one of the decisive directions of work after the conference would be to augment political detente with the easing of tension in the military sphere, the United States and NATO started implementing programs aimed at modernizing existing and stockpiling new nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons.

The stepping up of the arms race and the line of pursuit of military superiority over the socialist countries are undermining the foundations of European peace: the military-strategic equilibrium of forces. A particular danger is posed by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles on some West European countries. The schemes of "limited nuclear war," "in-depth strike" by means of nuclear weapons, and "star wars" are assigning to our common home -- Europe -- the destiny of a theater of military operations and are giving new dimensions to the threat against peace.

None of this, however, goes to strengthen the security of any single one of the states participating in the conference. It has only gone to deteriorate the political climate and render peace more fragile.

Recently there have been increasingly open calls to review the very foundations of the peaceful order in Europe. The socialist countries have declared on many occasions that respect for prevailing territorial and political realities is the alpha and omega of the maintenance of normal relations between states in Europe.

During the post-Helsinki decade, an important role for affirming the policy of detente was played by cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres and in environmental protection. Experience has shown, however, that while normal relations in this sphere serve economic interests well and simultaneously help to maintain a healthy political climate, the disruption of such relations inevitably steps up tension and mistrust.

The application of sanctions, embargoes, and a number of other restrictive and discriminatory measures against some countries run contrary not only to the Final Act but also to such a powerful trend in the development of today's world as the growth of economic mutual assistance and cooperation among countries.

In our view and in our practice, the development of ties and cooperation in the humanitarian spheres is an important component of the process of detente. This process creates favorable prerequisites and simultaneously presupposes the expansion and stepping up of such cooperation. But we are guided by the requirement, enshrined in the Final Act, that cooperation in the humanitarian sphere must be implemented "under total observance of the principles governing relations between states" and with respect for each state's right "to pass its own laws and administrative regulations." This principled stipulation is often "overlooked."

The selective approach toward questions of cooperation in general and toward cooperation in the humanitarian sphere in particular has become entrenched in the West's practice. The experts' meeting in Ottawa displayed once more the stiving to use the problem of human rights and basic freedoms as a political instrument in pursuit of selfish goals, the desire to replace equal cooperation in this important sphere of today's international life by biased selection of issues and the voicing of unsubstantiated claims to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

I would like to emphasize the following in this connection. By liquidating the exploitation of man by man, socialist Bulgaria has created real conditions for true participation by the people in the management of society, the implementation of citizens' polical, economic, social, and cultural rights, and the comprehensive and balanced development of personality. We are not trying to impose our own values, norms, and rules on anyone, but we will not allow anyone to impose his own on us, either.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will continue to struggle firmly and consistently, together with the states following a constructive foreign policy line, against the attempts to distort the all-European process and use the Final Act's platform of cooperation as a platform of confrontation.

Mr Chairman, we have at our disposal the experience of the first decade of the Helsinki process, experience that is both positive and negative, but equally instructive. Now that we are on the threshold of the second decade, we are faced with the question: Will we be able to make utmost use of the experience that has been accumulated so as to materialize the great unused reserves of the policy of detente?

A positive answer to this question requires bold initiatives and an innovative approach toward the urgent problems of international life. A new thinking is needed. There is not and there cannot be a military solution to mankind's problems in the nuclear age. A strong-arm approach and the arms race cannot resolve the problems of either European or international security. But the dynamics of our age do not allow us years or decades to apply a new thinking in practical politics.

Life offers us convincing examples that arms race and detente cannot develop in tandem. Consequently, it is important for progress in the Helsinki process to halt the flywheel of arms race. The socialist countries have submitted a wide range of proposals for solving this task -- to freeze, limit, and radically reduce arms. What is more specifically intended is that agreement be reached between European states, the United States, and Canada to completely rid the European Continent of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, conclude a treaty freeing Europe of chemical weapons, create nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, northern Europe, and other regions, and halt and reduce the growth of military expenditures.

There is no doubt that whoever sincerely desires to prevent a nuclear arms race will welcome the latest initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev — the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all kinds of nuclear tests as of 6 August, the anniversary of the tragic bombing of Hiroshima.

We are prepared to discuss jointly other proposals that would contribute to substantial progress in building security, cooperation, and confidence in Europe.

The European people, and not just they alone, link their hopes for better times to come with the disarmament talks currently conducted at international forums, and particularly with the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. We will welcome the agreement that these talks should start. The Bulgarian People's Republic highly values the constructive stance of the USSR, which it also backs by specific deeds: the unilateral moratorium on certain arms that are the subject of talks. But the start in Geneva does not inspire any optimism. The American side's unwillingness to hold talks on the nonmilitarization of space is blocking the talks. This is also a hindrance to the solution of issues concerning medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic nuclear weapons. Progress requires that the Soviet-American accord reached in Geneva last January be strictly observed.

The Stockholm conference has great potential for building confidence and cooperation and reducing the risk of a military confrontation. It is our wish and desire that this conference achieve results that will enable us to speak of Stockholm in the same breath as Helsinki whenever we speak of detente.

The Vienna meeting is approaching. The preparation for this forum must contribute to the further implementation of everything enshrined in the Final Act. Our meeting can and must provide new impulses both to our preparation for Vienna and to the further development of the process of all-European cooperation in all directions. We share the view, expressed by many representatives, that the balanced development of this process demands the elimination of artificial barriers across the path of economic cooperation. The Second Basket problems must occupy an important position in Vienna.

The Bulgarian People's Republic was an active participant from the very first steps toward the Helsinki forum's preparation. The Final Act's implementation has become one of the main directions of its policy. With its initiatives and proposals it has made a constructive contribution toward the strengthening of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness in the Balkans.

Expressing the stance of the Bulgarian People's Republic on the policy of detente, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov declared: "We have hundreds of reasons to want peace and to struggle for peace on earth. We have not a single reason to wish international tension, mistrust, enmity, and 'cold' or 'hot' wars between peoples! This is precisely why we are in favor of detente and are working, as far as our strength and potential allow, for the sake of its strengthening and development, for the sake of its transformation into an irreversible process."

Mr Chairman, it is our historic destiny to live together in this small corner of the world, Europe. The Europeans have gained the policy of detente through their sufferings in bloody wars, and are therefore most interested in its continuation and development. But one of the main lessons of European history is the fact that its lessons have often been disregarded.

More than enough has been done on our continent so far to enable us to destroy ourselves not once, not 10 times over, but many, many times over. Today we must be solicitous for our own survival. This requires that we learn to live with one another and not against one another. Politics in the nuclear age imperatively demands that we renounce the quest for unilateral benefits and advantages, that we understand and respect each other's interests, and that we patiently and persistently seek mutually acceptable solutions to complex and disputed problems. It is along this path, mapped out 10 years ago here in Helsinki, that we will be able to build with joint efforts a new Europe, a Europe of peace and confidence, of security, of cooperation and understanding.

Thank you for your attention!

CSSR's Chnoupek

AU021337 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 85 pp 1, 7

[Report on the speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, at the 31 July meeting of the foreign ministers of CSCE signatory states on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki]

[Text] Permit me in the first place to express the sincere gratitude of the CSSR Government to our respected hosts, and particularly to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic; to the Finnish Government; and personally to Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs, for all that they have done for the success of this meeting.

Ten years ago Helsinki became the synonym for the CSCE and for the new trends in the development of the continent, which is both a cradle of ancient culture and the place where the sword of Mars has been raised time and again. It is most symbolic that it is again in the Finlandia Palace that we are recalling the jubilee of the event when we jointly laid the foundation stones of the policy of detente and of the further development of peaceful cooperation in Europe. The very fact that 35 foreign ministers of the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada are meeting again is an expression of endeavors to improve the current international situation. We welcomed and supported the initiatives to hold this meeting from the very beginning.

At that time, in the middle of the seventies, we set ourselves an exacting task: to ensure the conditions of a firm and lasting peace and to create a system of political relations that would enable the European peoples to look ahead not only for a few months or a few years, but for a whole historical phase of development. "Under the conditions of a nuclear age," CSSR President Gustav Husak stressed here, "there is no other sensible alternative to mutual relations between the states than peaceful coexistence. These were the main motives that led to Europe's embarking on a search for an answer to the questions on how to apply and develop all that links us -- and not the things that divide us -- and how to exclude wars from the society's life."

In attempting today to take stock of the past decade, we recall mainly all the things we proceeded from, the things on which the forecasts of the post-Helsinki development were based. We saw, and we continue to see, the main significance of the conference in the fact that it shaped and anchored the basic principles of relations between the participating states on the basis of the recognition of the established European territorial and political reality. Thanks to collective effort, roads were mapped out for strengthening European security by deepening the policy of detente. In the same collective way the conviction was expressed about the sterility of the policy "from the positions of strength and cold war."

Mutually advantageous economic cooperation, too, was declared an important stabilizing factor of peace relations between states with different social systems -- a factor that is increasing in significance. Simultaneously, the significance of this factor is steadily growing. We also spoke in favor of the broadest possible mutual inspiration through cultural values; in favor of a broad exchange of persons, which will promote businesslike, comprehensive, useful, and beneficial cooperation and mutual knowledge.

We placed not only our expectations in the effective, creative, and comprehensive implementation of all organically linked components of the Final Act, but also the resolve to realize them in practice. We have always proceeded, and we will continue to proceed, in this way. The CSSR proceeded from the very beginning from the well-proven principle that the all-European process can develop positively only if the Final Act is fulfilled comprehensively and by all its participants. We expected this process to develop broadly and to attain new and constructive contents.

Facts show us that, in searching for roads leading toward strengthening the CSCE process, a number of countries repeatedly showed their goodwill, especially in the key sphere of establishing and developing the political dialogue. The network of international treaties has been extended. Economic cooperation has expanded and the exchange of commodities between the West European countries and the CEMA member-countries has almost doubled; contacts in science, technology, and environmental protection have been revitalized; a broad development of contacts in humanitarian and other spheres has also taken place. In brief, the cooperation that serves the interests of all participating states has deepened.

However, not all hopes have been fulfilled. Not everybody has shown the necessary political will. A lot of what has been successfully achieved thanks to the policy of detente was disrupted by the icy blast of attempts to dismantle this policy. This is proved by endeavors to upset the existing strategic stability and to acquire military supremacy. This is also testified to by the acceleration of feverish armament; by the continuing deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe; by the development of totally new, highly developed complexes of conventional arms, the destructive effect of which places them in the vicinity of the weapons of mass destruction; and particularly by the dangerous plans to create a new generation of arms designated for so-called "star wars." This is also indicated by political actions in encouragement of revanchism, actions that cast doubts on the results of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences on the postwar arrangement of Europe, that are also anchored in the Helsinki Final Act itself. This is also illustrated by the practices of economic sanctions, boycotts, and trade embargoes, and attempts to abuse the issue of human rights and freedoms by meddling in the internal affairs of sovereign states and for a confrontation, all of which can in turn lead to a threat against the basic human right, the right to live in peace.

However, despite all this we can declare with full responsibility that, as a weighty multilateral agreement, the Final Act has passed the test of time. Naturally, we had grasped from the very beginning that the process of detente cannot proceed without obstacles. But the conclusions of the Helsinki conference have become firmly rooted. They are already yielding obvious benefit today. Even the disturbing aspects have, in a way, been instructive. The past 10 years have confirmed the European peoples' deep interest in the continuation of the policy of detente and in the development of the relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Despite the existing complicated, and frequently even dangerous, international situation, valuable experience has been gained in the mutual cooperation of states in various spheres during the past decade within the all-European framework. The international documents of the period of detente, including the Final Act, have not only not lost their significance and topicality; even today they represent a factor of stability and are an example of how one can establish constructive international relations and influence the development of relations in Europe, which are based on the principles of a peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This experience has neither been discredited, nor canceled out by the adversaries of detente. This experience is no dead capital, it is living capital that can and must be utilized in our common interests.

In view of our historical experience and our geographical position in the heart of Europe, we in the CSSR are particularly interested in the development of peaceful cooperation on our continent. With all our might, and according to all the possibilities that correspond to our country's potential, we are striving to avert the danger of war, particularly nuclear war, and to achieve both the turn for the better in international relations that is so very desirable, as well as a return to the policy of detente. In fact, the term "return" is not quite precise in this context. Actually, it ought not to be a return to the past, it should be a dynamic progress forward, a utilization of all reserves in this policy that in the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, is a significant tool for achieving our common goal -- to safeguard peace.

That is why our meeting should become not only a symbol of detente in general, but also an impetus for consolidating and developing detente; it should mean progress on the path of military detente and disarmament. In our opinion, the development of events could substantially change if substantial progress were achieved, particularly in the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear arms in Geneva.

There is no doubt that this sphere in particular is the key to strengthening mutual trust. In the same way it is clear that to avert feverish armament in space and to halt and limit armament on earth is not only the central issue in Soviet-American relations, but also an important condition of a revival of the process of detente. In this connection we highly appreciate the constructive stands and initiatives of the USSR, particularly the significant new initiative that Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has come out with on the eve of our meeting. We welcome and fully support the USSR's decision on a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions as of 6 August 1985, and we appeal to the U.S. Government and to other nuclear powers to react positively to this important step.

We attach great importance to the Soviet-American summit meeting that is to take place in November, and we express the hope that its conclusions will contribute to easing international tension and to establishing favorable conditions for achieving tangible results in the disarmament sphere.

In consistently implementing the conclusions of Helsinki and the stipulations of the Madrid final document in its entire scope, we are actively striving to transfer the policy of detente to the military sphere, particularly at the Stockholm conference. We can reach an agreement by working out and adopting an organic set of measures of a military-political and military-technical nature. They would signify a basic strengthening of trust and security in Europe. The normalization of the international atmosphere would be aided if the participants in the conference, and particularly the NATO states, would assess without prejudice the proposal submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military forces and on the preservation of peace relations. Together with the socialist states, we have submitted initiatives that are particularly oriented toward this.

In connection with the Ottawa meeting we would again like to stress that human rights always represent a specific linkage of civic and political rights with the basic economic and social rights. It is imperative to respect this.

The cultural forum in Budapest should become, in keeping with the goals and spirit of the Final Act, a new impetus for expanding cultural cooperation. The exchange of cultural values has always played a significant role in the acquisition of mutual knowledge and understanding among the peoples. However, the rich cultural heritage of Europe must be approached in a way that would enable the peoples to draw closer to each other through this heritage -- and not by using it to give them marks according to pseudoschematic regional classification.

The valuable experience acquired since the Helsinki conference and after the Belgrade and Madrid meetings should pay corresponding interest at the follow-up meeting in Vienna, the capital of our southern neighbors. This experience should promote a full and even more dynamic development of the CSCE process.

I want to express the hope that our present meeting, too, will bring about a favorable atmosphere for this.

That is why all the participating states should show in practice their resolute political will to overcome the dangerous tension, to consistently implement the Final Act, to develop a broad peaceful cooperation, to elevate detente to a new level, to strengthen international security, and to consolidate peace in Europe and in the world.

As for us, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, stated in conclusion, we consistently affirm our loyalty to this policy.

GDR's Fischer

LD011125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0856 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer made the following speech today at the meeting of the representatives of the CSCE signatory states to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act:

My first word is an expression of respect and thanks to President Koivisto for his balanced and encouraging address to the participants of this anniversary meeting. I sincerely thank the Government of the Republic of Finland for their hospitality and their efforts to ensure the good organization of this conference.

In my thanks I include the executive secretary of the meeting, Ambassador Palosuo, and his assistants for their careful work. We regard this meeting as an historic event in Finland -- with which the GDR enjoys exemplary beneficial relations of peaceful coexistence based on mutual trust -- as a mark of appreciation in the spirit of the Final Act signed here 10 years ago. Ten years ago the supreme representatives of all participating states signed an undertaking to promote better relations among themselves and to provide conditions in which their peoples can live in true and lasting peace, free from any threat of attempt against their security.

The path taken with the Final Act has proved itself. It doubtless conforms in spirit and letter with the Potsdam Agreement signed 40 years ago. To be sure, there were disappointments, doubts, and some setbacks. But the most important points remain:

-- Peace in Europe was preserved and a direct confrontation averted. Moreover, the relations between the European states became, specifically in the second half of the seventies, a worldwide symbol of the possibility of relaxed and good cooperation between states with different social systems.

-- The course begun in 1975 has proven itself because it visibly advanced the political dialogue between the Helsinki conference signatory states and helped to reduce mistrust and prepare the ground for understanding and, eventually, trust.

-- The road we have travelled since shows above all that stable peaceful coexistence is possible only by combining political and military detente while strictly preserving the approximate strategic balance. That follows from the perception that security is indivisible, a perception enshrined in the Final Act.

The following results of the 1975 conference, Mr Chairman, justify high expectations:

First, the postwar period has been concluded. The Final Act affirmed the political-territorial realities that emerged from World War II and postwar development. The multilateral recognition of the territorial status quo and acknowledgement of the different social systems of the participating states became the main pillar of the edifice of European security and cooperation. The existence of two sovereign German states, independent of one another, with contrasting social systems has become an essential element of the European system of peace.

The inviolability of frontiers and the duty of the signatory states to respect it "now and in future" are binding rules. The GDR, situated at the certainly very sensitive divide between Warsaw Pact and NATO, is aware of this responsibility and is discharging it actively. So the GDR emphasized the formula about the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states in their present borders as a basic condition for peace in the joint declaration of 12 March 1985 on the meeting of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with Helmut Kohl, the FRG Federal chancellor.

Second, the conference opened with the Final Act a new chapter in interstate European cooperation. Its 10 principles primarily provide the political and legal foundation for the relations between the participating states. They also provide a framework for a collective system of security and cooperation in Europe. The Helsinki results can prove their worth even in today's acute and complicated international situation. Today it becomes clearer than 10 years ago: Reason and realism are capable of establishing, preserving, and cultivating across social and political differences peaceful relations between states.

Experience since Helsinki also indicates that whenever the political will for peaceful coexistence has been lacking and therefore there has been an attempt to circumvent the agreed principles, there was not only an absence of results but tensions increased and the international situation deteriorated.

Third, 10 years of the CSCE process prove that it is not the existence of states with different social systems that divides Europe and the world, and eventually endangers them, but departure from the agreed peaceful policy, and above all the attempt to deny the socialist system the right to exist. This is also the cause of arms buildup and the dangerous striving for military supremacy. Mankind today stands at a turning point in its existence -- nuclear arms race and confrontation or peaceful, secure life.

The events of the seventies obviously prove that progress can be made in interstate cooperation for the benefit of all peoples, just as it is clear that it is easier to destory bridges than to rebuild them.

Fourth, the signatories of the Final Act stated their determination 10 years ago "to expand the process of detente, to deepen it, and to make it progressive and lasting." In the past 10 years something has undoubtedly been done for this.

The fact remains, however, that it has not yet been possible to extend detente to the military sphere. The transition to the policy of confrontation and striving for military supremacy and the nuclear first-strike weapons deployed in West Europe have dangerously destabilized the situation. Meanwhile the realization is growing that more missiles have by no means brought more security. The extension of the arms race to space that now threatens would be bound to remove completely the basis for any security and would have devastating consequences for the CSCE process. If we do not succeed in carrying out the main intentions of the CSCE process and ensuring lasting peace, then sooner or later our continent will become a nuclear battlefield. All political, economic, and human contacts would be superfluous in a nuclear desert, however.

The GDR, therefore, emphatically supports the new Soviet initiative submitted by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to renounce unilaterally all nuclear weapon explosions, and, in the event the United States joins in this measure, to continue the moratorium beyond 1 January 1986. With this proposal the USSR is once agian demonstrating its unswerving will to do everything possible to end the arms race, above all in the nuclear sphere, and thus to guarantee mankind's future.

The GDR's steadfastly supports the strict observance of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and the lending of fresh impulses to detente. At a session of the Council of State dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act, the head of state of the GDR, Erich Honecker, stated that detente is and will remain the current task. The future belongs to it, he said, because it alone guarantees people in East and West the security so vital for today and tomorrow and guarantees the states an atmosphere of trusting cooperation.

The GDR is stongly opposed to the creation of ever new weapons systems and is in favor of radically reducing, and eventually totally destroying, all armaments. It expects from the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States agreements to prevent the arms race in space and to end it on earth, as agreed by the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers on 8 January 1985. The other states participating in the CSCE process should do everything to ensure a good international atmosphere and refrain from everything that could harm the climate of the negotiations. The GDR strongly supports the proposals put forward by the USSR, for they point to a practical way of achieving the agreed objectives. The unilateral Soviet moratoriums and the temporary suspension of military countermeasures are on an invitation to the other side to act.

The Stockholm conference surely offers all signatory states of the CSCE Final Act an opportunity to contribute to establishing political and military confidence.

Together with its allies, the GDR has proposed the conclusion of a treaty not to use military force and to maintain peaceful relations. This is in line with the commitment undertaken in Article 1 of the Warsaw Pact: to refrain in international relations, in conformity with the UN Charter, from the threat or use of force. Such a treaty to renounce the use of force could be flanked by other confidence-building measures.

The GDR believes that it is possible to improve the international situation. That calls for businesslike negotiations as well as a readiness for compromise. In detail it would amount to this:

-- to continue the political dialogue between states of different social systems, consolidate it and concentrate on how to prevent a nuclear inferno and to return to detente; the 10 principles of the Final Act furnish a proven basis;

-- to strengthen political detente by measures of military detente and utilize all possibilities of confidence building, for arms limitation and disarmament, based on equality and equal security, and preventing the militarization of space cannot be achieved without a minimum of trust;

-- to refrain from everything that promotes confrontation and the arms buildup and to do everything to encourage mutual understanding and cooperation between states with different social systems: Attempts to condemn socialism, proclaim a crusade against it and exert political or economic pressure have proved futile in the past. Today security can only be provided by a spirit of cooperation.

Finally, all multilateral forums of the CSCE process should promote mutually beneficial relations in the field of politics, economics, science, technology, engineering, the protection of the environment, transport, culture, education, and other spheres.

Mr Chairman, we believe that the Final Act remains the long-term program of fruitful interstate cooperation. But much can and must still be done. The debate here has shown it. The antecedents, course, and results of the CSCE process prove that the political will and political decisions are and will remain crucial to Europe's future.

The GDR will continue to do all it can to make this will prevail in a worldwide coalition guided by reason and realism.

Hungary's Varkonyi

LD011219 Helsinki International Service in English 0710 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Speech by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at CSCE foreign ministers meeting in Helsinki; Varkonyi speaks in English -- live]

[Text] Mr Chairman: On this auspicious occasion -- the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act -- allow me to extend my greetings to you; to my distinguished colleagues, the high-ranking representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; and to all those present at this meeting. On behalf of my government and conveying the expectations of Hungarian public opinion, I wish our celebratory meeting to make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of cooperation and the atmosphere of mutual trust among the participating states and to give a new momentum to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, the historic program of European cooperation adopted at this same place 10 years ago.

On behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I express hearty greetings to our highly esteemed host, President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland, as well as to the government and the fraternal people of Finland. I should also like to offer my thanks for the successful preparatory work, for the excellent conditions created for this special meeting, and for the hospitality extended to us.

Mr Chairman, more than 15 years have passed since the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, including Hungary, launched the Budapest appeal in 1969 making a concrete proposal for the convening of an all-European conference and it was also 10 years ago that the highest ranking representatives of 33 European states as well as the United States and Canada signed in ceremonies the Final Act, proclaiming the principles of all-European cooperation. The goals pursued and the practical steps taken by the Hungarian Government in its international relations are in keeping with the Final Act of Helsinki. We speak on behalf of a war-afflicted nation when we call for cooperation among peoples and countries. We do that on behalf of a nation which we feel has been able to draw the lessons from its great historical past and, overstepping the paralyzing barriers of nationalism, embarked 4 decades ago upon the road of sincere friendship and understanding among peoples.

The questions of European peace and cooperation belong high in my government's foreign policy. We have consistently complied with the 10 principles guiding relations between states and -- acting on this basis, urging cooperation and rejecting confrontation, making use of every real possibility -- we have sought for the full implementation of all recommendations of the Final Act in our bilateral and multilateral relations.

My government's activity in the spirit of Helsinki over the past 10 years and the considerable development of our relations with all countries of Europe, as well as with the United States and Canada, are proof that even small countries like Hungary can contribute successfully to the efforts aimed at the defense of peace in Europe and the strengthening of security and confidence. The Hungarian People's Republic has actively participated in the elaboration of initiatives for curbing the arms race and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. We have attached paramount importance to such efforts because we are convinced that the process of European detente will definitely become irreversible only if it is extended to the military field as well.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states had this in view when they proposed in May 1984 in their appeal addressed to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The Warsaw Treaty member-states proposed that multilateral consultations on such a treaty be started on the basis of experiences to be gained in related bilateral talks. They proposed that the European states that are not party to the military-political treaties also participate in multilateral consultations on an equal footing. They likewise confirmed their willingness to exchange views on their proposal within the framework of the Stockholm conference as well.

Mr Chairman, the Hungarian People's Republic in its interstate relations has taken a number of unilateral measures to implement the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act. The fact that the conditions for the fulfillment of the Helsinki commitments were at hand in Hungary already at the time the Final Act was signed has greatly facilitated and encouraged that endeavor. As a result of our internal development, Hungarian practice is not only in line with the recommendations of the Final Act, but also goes beyond them in several spheres. For us urgency means aspiration to reach agreement. It can provide greater political security and widen the process of cooperation. The most important experience of the Helsinki process is that the Final Act signed 10 years ago has become a significant factor in the relations of the 35 states signatories to it. No system of relations is conceivable among them which would not rely on the principles of Helsinki. In our view the implementation of the Final Act is best judged by the results achieved in the development of bilateral relations.

Since 1975 the discussion of questions relating to the process of European security and cooperation and to the implementation of the Final Act has become a standing agenda item of high-level bilateral political meetings and talks. The Final Act embodying this process has proved indispensable, especially under the tense international political and economic conditions of the recent years. It has provided -- even in the period of sharpening East-West confrontation -- a basis for keeping alive the major issues of cooperation between East and West and preserving political dialogue among the countries of Europe.

The Hungarian Government, guided as it is by the spirit of peaceful coexistence, is in favor of improving relations and developing them in a long-term perspective with countries of different social systems. It is seeking to ensure that the dialogue is maintained and cooperation is practiced on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, with regard for mutual interests, with a view to preserve and develop the results of detente and to make use of the possibilities inherent in economic, scientific and technical-cultural, and other relations. In the second half of 1976 and again in 1979 my government launched a series of initiatives presenting the governments of 17 West European states as well as the United States and Canada with proposals through diplomatic channels for promoting bilateral implementation of the Final Act in all spheres of cooperation. During the intervening period several of those proposals, in degrees varying by countries, have been realized and become an integral part of our bilateral relations. The integration of the Final Act into bilateral relations and the results of implementation are avid proof that the spirit of Helsinki and the desire for mutually advantageous cooperation have become deep-rooted in European realations, the resulting ties growing in number, encompassing our countries and bringing our peoples closer togehter .

Mr Chairman, the multilateral meetings held within the framework of the Helsinki process have been events of great importance to the enhancement of all-European cooperation and the implementation of the Final Act. Of particular relevance are the Belgrade and Madrid meeting of the representatives of the participating states. The decision of the Madrid meeting to convene the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building and Disarmament in Europe has opened up the possibility of adding a new dimension to the process of European security and cooperation, namely that of measures designed to further military detente. That decision was an expression of the increasing awareness on behalf of the states participating in the Helsinki process of the urgent need for detente in Europe to be extended to the military field.

The Hungarian People's Republic has always emphasized the primary importance of the military aspect of security and it has strictly abided by the confidence-building measures provided for in the Final Act of Helsinki. We believe that in the current complex international situation it is still more necessary for the Stockholm conference to reach substantive efforts before the convening of the Vienna meeting. It is our conviction that comprehensive political agreement, first of all mutual renunciation of the use of armed forces, as well as the adoption of confidence-building measures meeting the requirements of equal security, would contribute to the improvement of the European and international atmosphere in general.

Mr Chairman, I am stressing the significance of the Stockholm conference not because my government gives less importance to the other areas of cooperation contained in the Final Act. Quite the contrary: We are fully aware that 10 years ago the highest ranking representatives of our countries did not pledge themselves to comply with the provisions of this or that chapter of the Final Act but committed themselves to work for balanced progress in all fields of cooperation.

It is an important task to reassure the balanced implementation of the principles embodied in the Final Act in the various fields of relations. This can only promote the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. Although, for instance, the interpretation of human rights differs in countries with diverging social systems, there is possibility for dialogue and cooperation on such questions as well on the basis of mutual respect and nonintervention in internal affairs.

It is likewise essential to ensure balanced progress in the various areas of cooperation. It is worth to say, for instance, that in recent years the strained political relations have extremely burdened economic and commercial cooperation. As a result less attention has been paid in the framework of the Helsinki process to the factors seriously hindering this cooperation. It is obvious that the level and status of economic and commercial relations between the participating states have an impact on cooperation opportunities in other fields. They can promote or prevent the political stabilizing effect inherent in economic relations.

The artificial obstacles to economic cooperation serve to weaken confidence among states and to slow down economic advancement of the countries. They not only damage the system of commercial and economic relations between East and West but also inevitably impede the (?consideration) of the funds necessary to meet the obligations in the fields of cultural contacts and human rights.

Mr Chairman, Hungarian public attention is now particularly focused on the field of cultural cooperation. This is only natural since the cultural forum is scheduled to take place in Budapest next October. Historical experience teaches that culture is one of the most important connecting links between individuals, peoples and states. As hosts we rely on the results of the preparatory meeting and are making careful preparations for the cultural forum. We are doing our utmost to see that the forum will conclude its work with substantive results and will make an appropriate contribution to the improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe and to the strengthening of the Helsinki process as a whole. In this undertaking we count on the common interest and continued readiness for cooperation on the part of the participating states, which is of decisive importance in the joint development of European culture and in the mutually enriching exchange of one another's cultural values. We feel that we are all bound to do so by our attachment to the cultural heritage of Europe and by our responsibility to preserve and cultivate this legacy through joint efforts.

Mr Chairman, the advance of the process of European security and cooperation is seriously influenced by the development of the world situation in general. European cooperation is also adversely affected by the antidetente efforts of the extremist circles, the stepping up of the arms race and the danger of escalation of local armed conflicts.

The Soviet-American relationship is of vital importance to the future of Europe as well. The Hungarian People's Republic welcomes the summit meeting between the two countries which is due to take place next November, and it believes that the normalization of Soviet-American relations would have a beneficial effect on the situation in Europe and the world at large. Success at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva in preventing the militarization of outer space and agreeing on a radical reduction in armaments would have a positive influence on the process of European security and cooperation. We consider the Soviet announcement on the unilateral discontinuance of all their nuclear explosions as of 6 August -- the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy -- an initiative of great significance and an example to be followed.

Mr Chairman, the most important result of the past decade for us is that the process of European security and cooperation has despite reversals and conflicts prevailed over tensions in the European and international situation and has survived. We are convinced that it will be an indispensable and useful channel of East-West dialogue and cooperation in the years to come. Our nuclear era has imparted a new kind of responsibility to the members of the community of nations.

They are bound together by a supreme responsibility that overrides their ideological and political differences and particular interests. The Hungarian People's Republic will persist in its efforts, commensurate with its possibilities, to meet these responsibilities, to advance the process of European security and cooperation, to promote the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and wishes to be a reliable partner of all those who work sincerely to deepen this process, to widen the possibilities of dialogue and cooperation in Europe, to strengthen confidence among the participating states, and to preserve peace in Europe and the world.

PPR's Olszowski

AU021024 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 85 p 6

[Speech by PPR Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the 30 July CSCE meeting in Helsinki]

[Text] None of the serious European problems, and the problem of peace and security in particular, can be solved other than through multilateral international cooperation. This truth has given rise to the idea of the CSCE and the Helsinki Final Act, which is its crowning achievement.

In 1975, we jointly prepared and approved this document as the first all-European code of principles of peaceful cooperation. The history of the past 19 years gives testimony to the validity of the decision adopted in the Final Act. It also inspires more general reflections.

First, that peace, security, and cooperation on our continent must be based on unambiguous recognition and observance of the existing politico-territorial realities. Talking about a desire of constructive cooperation in Europe and simultaneously striving to undermine the existing European order is like building a house and destroying its foundations at the same time.

Today, if we again emphasize the importance of respecting the politico-territorial order in Europe, it is not only because we bear in mind Poland's interests, but also because we are concerned with the secure and peaceful growth of Europe, and the need to eliminate one of the major causes of tensions and distrust on the continent. This reflection is also prompted by the coming 40th anniversary of the signing of the Potsdam Agreement. For there would be no CSCE Final Act if the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and the realities created in the course of the 30 post-war years had not been corroborated.

Second, that the observance of the Final Act must really mean the observance of each and every decision contained therein by each and every signatory. The Final Act is not a collection of books from which one is free to choose the one he wants to read at the moment. The Final Act is both the principle of sovereign equality demanding observance of the right of each state to "develop its political system" and "to determine its laws and regulations" as well as the principle of cooperation among states: It is the principle of respecting human rights as well as the principle of noninterference in internal affairs. It is also all the other principles. Ten years ago we agreed that all of them "are of primary significance and, accordingly, they will be equally and unreservedly applied, each of them being interpreted taking into account the others."

Regrettably, in the past years we saw a tendency for dealing with individual principles and decisions of the Final Act in a twisted manner, removing them from the context of the whole document, frequently not for the purpose of developing constructive cooperation but for waging political fights, particularly an ideological crusade.

The practice of imposing on public opinion false pictures of other countries and bandying about sterotypes created by oneself cannot be reconciled with the proclaimed desire to develop "normal and friendly relations." This merely complicates international relations. It leads to some politicians becoming prisoners of the very mass media inspired by them. This is a sign of lack of responsibility for the published word and of the uncritical duplication of sterotyped propaganda, something that has been justly criticized by so many politicians distinguished in international cooperation.

Third, the Final Act not only outlined the principles for and a program of developing relations on the European Continent, but also initiated the process of multilateral dialogue among European and North American states. It embraced regular meetings of representatives of foreign ministers, as well as special fora, meetings of experts and seminars. A particularly significant part of this process is the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament.

Such spreading all-European discussion constitutes a new quality in the mutual relations among European states and is an important potential instrument of their continuous development. It may, however, accomplish its task only if the various meetings are not turned into a forum of confrontation and if guided by the provisions of the Final Act -- indeed, we "search, fully taking into account the individuality and diversity of positions and views, for possibilities of joining our efforts with a view to...solving the problems that separate us and cooperating in the interests of mankind."

Poland's attitude to the Final Act and the process intiated by it remains unchanged. The idea of the CSCE was and is considered by us, jointly with other socialist states, as a concretization of one of the fundamental principles of our foreign policy -- the principle of peaceful coexistence. Today we again reaffirm our commitment to the process of the CSCE.

Poland is earnest in her commitments; therefore, we expect our partners to be equally earnest in their approach. It is with satisfaction that we note the developing dialogue and cooperation with a number of states. They enrich our mutual relations and contribute to improvement of the situation in Europe. Regrettably, the behavior toward Poland of certain states from the NATO circle is as yet inconsistent with the standards laid down in the Final Act.

We want good, mutually beneficial relations with all the states participating in the CSCE process. However, we have not and we shall not confer upon anyone the right to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, arbitrarily settle our domestic problems, and support the forces of destruction that would like to weaken the sovereign Polish state economically and politically. The Final Act does not confer this right upon anyone. Poland settles and will settle its matters single-handedly, in conformity with the interests of its people.

The attempts to present a distorted picture of the situation in Poland, which have been made also in this very hall, contradict the good manners and principles of international cooperation. A particularly false note is struck in the lectures and appraisals formulated by the United States, which on the one hand issues calls for the defense of human rights, and on the other supports the most repressive dictatorships, practice restrictions and embargoes, and openly proclaims the doctrine of interference in the internal affairs of other states.

On the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act, we ask ourselves the following: Has our continent become safer than at the time when this important document was adopted, and may the nations of Europe look to the future with greater confidence? Unfortunately we have to reply that the current situation in Europe is far removed from the expectations expressed 10 years ago, and the development of events often assumes a dangerous form. However, the difficulties do not stem from the principles or mechanism of the CSCE process. These are still passing their test. The deteriorating situation is primarily the result of the attempts to undermine the pillars of security in Europe, which are: balance of forces, respect for the territorial-political order, and multifaceted European cooperation.

For European relations may not remain unaffected by the accelerated implementation of wide-ranging armaments programs by the United States and NATO, the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe, a departure from the principle of equal security, and the attempts to return to a policy of strength. All this is accompanied by the obstruction of disarmament talks and the propagation of new dangerous military doctrines. European relations cannot remain unaffected by the activity of revanchist forces, which have been encouraged by militaristic trends and which advocate a revision of borders and an "opening" of problems that have been closed for a long time. Finally, these relations may not remain unaffected by the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, economic restrictions, trade embargoes, and restrictions in industrial and technological cooperation and on scientific and cultural exchange.

This upsets the structure of Euorpean cooperation, creates an atmosphere of unrest, and diminishes confidence. It also gives rise to the question: What is the purpose of this policy and what may its consequences be?

Under these conditions, the Warsaw Pact countries have decided to renew the pact. By doing so, they have confirmed once again that military superiority is not their intention and that they are in favor of a simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pack and NATO, with their military organizations being the first to go. They are constantly ready to cooperate constructively to consolidate peace and security.

The most important task now is to prevent a development of events that would increase tension and intensify the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The blast over Hiroshima 40 years ago is a warning to all mankind. We should do all we can to ensure that such a blast never occurs over our planet.

Poland welcomes the important new initiative presented yesterday by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to the effect that the USSR will introduce a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests between 6 August 1985 and 1 January 1986. If the United States and other nuclear countries adopted a similar position, the road toward completely halting nuclear tests would be paved.

Halting the arms race and preventing it from entering a new phase that avoids any control is a crucial issue. Without progress, it is difficult to expect that the international situation, including the European situation, can be crucially improved. Preventing the arms race from invading space is an especially urgent task.

The new Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the complex of space and nuclear weapons are of utmost importance for improving the international situation. However, their course to date continues to raise concern. We support the USSR's constructive position in these negotiations.

Improved Soviet-American relations are the necessary condition for removing the threat of nuclear war and for halting the arms race. We are hopefully looking forward to the results of the Soviet-American summit next November.

The USSR's constructive position vis-a-vis the most urgent international issues has once again been reaffirmed today by Comrade Edward Shevardnadze, the new foreign minister of the great socialist power. We welcome his arrival among us.

Helping to improve the situation is in the interest of all countries and helping to improve it in the field of nuclear weapons is also their duty. Our meeting here should become an important incentive in this regard. As Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and premier, said: "The time has come that Europe, which has undergone such severe trials in its history, should again set an example in implementing fruitful initiatives designed to consolidate security and to develop friendly cooepration among nations."

One of the basic issues is to lower military tension. The Stockholm conference, which is part of the CSCE process, can make essential contributions in this regard. However, we must realize that the issue of confidence and security in Europe is more than just a narrow technical-military question. To restore confidence it is primarily necessary to take action based on political intentions. This is why we attach importance to the proposal that we should conclude an accord on the nonuse of military force, on maintaining peaceful relations, and on other political-military measures.

Important tasks are facing us in the field of economic cooperation, which on all-European basis may produce crucial results in overcoming the present economic difficulties experienced by every country on our continent. The socialist countries' proposal that CEMA and the EEC should establish relations is one way to promote this cooperation.

The accelerated rate of scientific-technological progress has posed new tasks for the European nations. To ensure the most rational exploitation of their resources, the European countries must coordinate their efforts and research, promote cooperation, and eliminate the barriers that hinder it. Only then will they be able to cope with the challenge presented by the scientific-technological revolution and fully profit by it. We continue to watch with attention the work done in this regard by the UN EEC. One form of this work is the seminar on transfer of technologies. We will host the next seminar in Poland.

All the issues, of all-European scientific-technological cooperation should be examined by appropriate experts, who would meet under the auspices of the CSCE, and who would formulate the necessary political directives for the development of this cooperation.

Cultural cooperation among European nations should help them to know and understand each other better and to maintain the position of European culture in the world. The achievements of the European nations have turned our continent into one of the cradles of world culture. It should be our common task to protect their achievements, original features, and identities against annihilation. Poland, which has done so much to rescue its cultural heritage from war revages and hasrebuilt entire towns with such devotion, attaches special importance to these issues. Continuing our traditional interest in protecting and developing the cultural heritage of nations, we intend to present appropriate proposals on this matter at the CSCE cultural forum in Budapest.

Better cooperation in education and up bringing will promote the European nations' respect for one another and will educate young generations in the spirit of peace.

The strengthening of international cooperation, the development of economic coopeation, cultural and scientific exchanges -- all this would favor the implementation of the basic human right, which is the right to live in peace and freedom and to develop comprehensively. Regarding political, civic, economic, social, and cultural rights as an indivisiable whole, Poland is ready to promote further cooperation with other countries along these lines.

The further comprehensive development of the CSCE process would be of service for the Euroepean nations and would represent their important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the past 40 years to promote general peace and international cooperation. This development would be a good example of how the UN Charter and democratic principles as well as regional principles and structures should be strengthened and would enable Europe to contribute toward solving the urgent and often dramtic problems in the other regions of the world.

The next CSCE meeting will be held in Vienna next year, which will be the International Peace Year proclaimed by the UN General Assembly. The Vienna meeting should impart a new lease on life to the CSCE process in line with Europe's genuine needs. To achieve this, we must come to the Vienna meeting with the largest possible achievements in implementing the CSCE decisions and with new ideas capable of raising our cooperation to a higher level, of expanding the range of the issues to be tackled, and of effectively solving them.

In line with the best traditions of its participation in the CSCE process, Poland intends to make a crucial contribution toward the course and results of the Vienna meeting.

Our debates testify in the best manner that 1 August 1975, the day on which the CSCE Final Act was signed, is an important date in European history. The spirit of that day born in Finland's hospitalbe capital is responsible for the fact that this meeting has enlivened the process of all-European cooperation.

I wish to thank our Finnish hosts for their enormous efforts to organize this meeting and to express the wish that the "Act of Helsinki" remains forever a symbol of common sense, goodwill, and constructive cooperation for peace and security in Europe.

Romania's Andrei

AU010927 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jul 85 p 6

[Text of speech Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei at the Helsinki 10th anniversary meeting entitled: "Romania's Position and President Nicolae Ceausescu's Considerations on Achieving Peace, Disarmament, Security, and Cooperation in Europe -- on 10th Anniversary of the Signing of the Helsinki Final Act."]

[Text] I was authorized by the president of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, to greet this meeting in the Finnish capital, hopeful that it will give fresh impetus to implementation of the Final Act, to the actions for peace, disarmament, security, and cooperation on this continent. These are the goals of both our president and Socialist Romania.

Some 10 years ago, heads of state and government of Europe, the United States, and Canada signed, in this room, the CSCE Final Act, one of the documents of major significance for the fate of Europe, for international peace and understanding.

At a time when the cold war policy was giving way to a policy of detente and dialogue, that thoroughly prepared gathering was the fruit of political will where all states made their contribution, with the small- and medium-sized countries, the neutral and nonaligned nations being particularly active. Making security and cooperation in Europe a foreign policy priority, the SR of Romania and its president, Nicolae Ceausescu, have actively pursued the normalization of relations and achievement of detente in Europe. They have acted for the organization, thorough preparation, and holding of the Helsinki conference and its successful conclusion.

Starting with the objective fact that there were countries whose social systems differed, the Final Act, through its principles and guidelines, set the legal, political, and moral lines for cooperation among countries. It is a true code for the 35 participant countries of how to develop their relations with strict respect for national sovereignty and independence, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the threat or use of force, for the inalienable right that each people has to choose its own development path.

At that conference the president of the SR of Romania called attention to its being just the first stage in actions for security and peace. "We must not cherish the illusion that we can sit back in safety, but rather we must be aware that a new stage begins that is decisive for the lives of European peoples, namely to make peace, welfare, and liberty effective," the Romanian head of state emphasized.

We must admit now that after the conference the participant states did not show the same perseverance and determination to implement what was agreed in Helsinki, above all to take effective measures as "steps toward general and complete disarmament under strict and efficacious international control" as the Final Act states. The fact is that not only have steps not been taken toward disarmament, but the arms race, the nuclear arms race more particularly, has intensified. New nuclear arms began to accumulate in Europe, and American medium-range missiles started to be deployed. This led to nuclear countermeasures on the part of the USSR, to a proliferation of nuclear weapons on the territories of states that did not have them before, and thus to the unprecedented nuclear threat.

On an international plane, the time since the Helsinki conference has seen a recourse to the policy of strength, of redivision of the zones of influence, as tension and confrontation have been substituted for a policy of dialogue and detente. This led to an unprecedented strain in interstate relations. The international situation continues to be very grave.

Now, 10 years after the first all-European conference, we should learn from experience and see what we must do to attain the goals we set in common, to build a durable system of security and cooperation in Europe.

The ongoing arms race and the location of new nuclear weapons in Europe increases the danger of a world war that would inevitably turn nuclear and destroy living conditions on our planet. That is why the cardinal issues of our time are to stop the arms race, the nuclear arms race first of all, pass to nuclear disarmament, to general disarmament, halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and the USSR's countermeasures, and stop the militarization of space.

Romania takes the view that there is nothing more important than to save mankind from nuclear disaster, from annihilation, and to ensure the foremost right of nations and individuals to existence, liberty, and life and peace.

Romania, like all the states of the continent and other countries of the world, places great emphasis on the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, and expects them to lead to concrete agreements that should put an end to nuclear arming and the militarization of space. Two rounds of talks are known to have produced no concrete results. Both sides ought to make efforts so that the talks can be held in a constructive spirit and with a high sense of responsibility and that appropriate agreements can be concluded that meet the peoples' legitimate expectations.

Of course, negotiations are a positive factor, but we should not accept that, in their shade, the arms race, the deployment of new nuclear weapons, may continue; that talks divert the peoples' attention from the growing danger of a nuclear catastrophe. As a first step, Romania proposes the cessation of new nuclear arms tests, production, and deployment and of all actions aimed at the militarization of space for the duration of the negotiations. In line with this consistent position, this country hailed the decision of the USSR to institute a moratorium on the deployment of its nuclear missiles and supports the proposals that both sides stop citing new nuclear weapons as long as the talks continue.

We also welcome the agreed meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States of America this autumn, and hope its results will be real and concrete, and will stop the arms race, the nuclear arms race above all, on earth and prevent the militarization of space.

Since the questions that are discussed at Geneva concern the lives and peace of all nations, it is our opinion that European countries, particularly those in the two military alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- ought to assume greater direct responsibility for their settlement in line with the commitments made under the Helsinki Final Act. We take the view that the countries in the two military pacts ought to meet, discuss, and contribute, in one way or another, to the success of Soviet-American talks. The states that agreed to have nuclear weapons deployed on their territories have a great responsibility. Should they decide not to accept further missiles on their territories, the location of new nuclear weapons on this continent would be brought to a halt, paving the way for a nuclear-free continent.

Under the present international circumstances, it is more necessary than ever before to strengthen cooperation among our countries in the various international bodies and conferences on disarmament, security, and cooperation in Europe and around the world.

By acting in concert, the European countries can impart a constructive spirit to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe so that it may end with good results.

Furthermore, even a limited agreement at the Vienna talks on arms and troop reductions in central Europe would be a confidence-building measure that will positively affect life in Europe.

We think that more resolute action should be taken by the Final Act signatory states and other countries so that agreement can be reached by the Geneva disarmament conference on the agenda items, primarily on nuclear disarmament.

Romania has consistently supported the idea of balanced forces to be achieved, not by increasing the arsenals, but by constantly reducing them, by disarming. On that line, it proposed that military spending be frozen at the 1985 level and eventually cut down by an annual 5-10 percent, and that agreement be concluded to reduce by 10 percent the troops of countries in the two military alliances on the continent and of other countries, starting this year.

Such reductions would be direct contributions to a policy of peace, disarmament, and security and would lessen the too heavy burden of military spending that peoples must bear, with the money thus saved being for all peoples' development and welfare programs, and for the eradication of underdevelopment and economic backwardness.

Romania has taken persevering action to develop multilateral cooperation among all Balkan states to make the Balkans a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We also support the creation of such zones in northern and central Europe, and elsewhere in the world, as part of the efforts to build a world of peace and cooperation free of nuclear weapons and wars.

The Final Act was conceived as a whole and should be implemented as such. Each chapter of that important document, each aspect of security and cooperation in Europe has its significance, which requires action for all the agreements unanimously endorsed in Helsinki to be implemented to the full.

In the past 10 years, economic and scientific-technological cooperation among our countries, far from meeting the Final Act provisions, has deteriorated. Discriminatory and restrictive trade, sanctions, boycotts, embargoes, quota-setting, nontariff barriers, high interest rates and new obstacles to the transfer of technology have frequently been resorted to. The spirit of the Final Act requires an end to such abusive and harmful practices, broader and more intense economic and scientific-technological collaboration and cooperation among all the states. In that way, the great economic and scientific-technological potential of the participating countries could be used to advantage to promote the interests of all countries, favor broader economic, scientific, cultural, and human contacts and serve the cause of security and peace in Europe.

Romania has stated its support to actions apt to promote international exchanges of spiritual values that can help better mutual knowledge and appreciation and broaden the access of Europeans to the treasure of civilization. It is in this spirit that we support growing cultural cooperation and exchanges of information, though on terms that can ensure that phenomena affecting the healthy development of peoples, of youth in particular, are eliminated such as the propagation of violence and hatred, nationalism, chauvinsim, racism, anti-Semitism, revisionism, everything that can be seen as a moral pollutant, or as debasing the human being or sowing hatred among nations.

We have always stood for the observance of human rights, foremost among which, in our opinion, is the right to live. We attach utmost importance and are greatly concerned about ensuring the right to work, to education, to culture, to providing all the citizens of the country, whatever their nationality or sex, with fully equal rights, and ensuring that all people can take part in the administration of the state without discrimination. It is our view that there should be greater concern about providing each citizen with a job and fighting drug-addiction, crime, and other phenomena that play havoc among the youth in many countries and are a threat to world civilization and progress. We believe observance of the right that each people has to choose its devleopment path and cooperation among states with due respect for each one's social system should be a basis from which to start.

The framework the CSCE created for a follow-up of the process initiated in Helsinki and the pattern of negotiations agreed upon give wide scope of action for the resumption, development, and enrichment of detente. We should do our utmost to impart continuity to the all-European process, in which all the states of the continent should discuss and solve together the common questions relating to peace, security, and cooperation throughout the continent. To this effect, in keeping with the Final Act, all states should have their participation in meetings as independent and sovereign states guaranteed, outside military alliances, based on the agreed democratic norms, giving up bloc-to-bloc approaches that diminish the efficiency of efforts to lay the relations among our states in the European Continent on new foundations.

Now, as we celebrate 10 years since the signing of the Final Act, we must give fresh impetus to the all-European dialogue, to cooperation among the 35 participating states so that military blocs can be concomitantly dismantled in the shortest possible time, an end be put to the arms race, and a passage made to disarmament. Real security on the continent and worldwide is out of the question as long as the arms race goes on, as long as foreign troops and military bases, nuclear armament included, exist on the territories of European states, as long as the continent is divided into opposite military blocs.

It is for the benefit of our peoples that we must achieve, through concerted efforts, a united Europe founded on respect for the diversity of social systems, for each people's right to decide its development path without any outside interference, where independent and sovereign states should carry on a productive, mutually profitable cooperation.

With a view to providing peace prospects for the peoples of the continent, one should start from the realities in the wake of World War II, from the diversity of socioeconomic systems in each country, without admitting any attempt to reconsider interstate frontiers and postwar territorial and political realities, and from an end to any revanchist or revisionist tendencies.

Under the current international circumstances, when interrelationships among nations grow deeper, when peace and security are inseparable, Europe must be more active in solving the cardinal problems of the international life.

In this spirit the European countries can make their growing contribution to the cessation of military conflicts, of the states of tension and war in various areas of the world, to the resolution of all interstate litigious issues through negotiations alone, to the elimination of the policy of force from international relations. Moreover, it is of major significance for European countries to speak and work for a global resolution of underdevelopment-related questions -- the developing countries' foreign debt issues included -- for a broad conference, under the aegis of the United Nations, attended by both developing and developed countries, for the achievement of a new international economic order -- a prerequisite for a break from the economic crisis, for world economic stability and development.

On 1 August, 1975, when President Nicolae Ceausescu signed the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the Romanian people and government solemnly pledged to work with a high sense of responsibility beside all participating states, to translate into fact this major document. Throughout the years, through the stands it expressed, the constructive proposals it advanced, its president's broad contacts at both governmental and nongovernmental level, through its whole foreign policy, the SR of Romania has unswervingly worked for a resumption of the course to detente, the ensurance of peace and understanding on our continent. This country is resolved further to work for the progress the European peoples, just as all the peoples of the world, expect to be made.

Just a few days ago, the Romanian president pointed out: "The anniversary of 10 years since the Helsinki conference, which went down as a landmark in the fight for detente, cooperation, and peace, must cause an intensification of peoples' struggle to translate the documents adopted into life, of their concerted fight for security, cooperation, and peace on our continent and worldwide."

I am empowered to convey to the heads of state and government of the countries signatory to the Final Act the appeal of the president of the SR of Romania for our states to step up their cooperation in integrally carrying into effect the Final Act provisions for a peace, detente, and disarmament policy, a policy of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for security and cooperation on our continent and throughout the world, for a united Europe of peace and cooperation.

SFRY's Dizdarevic

LD311056 Helsinki International Service in English 0756 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Speech by SFRY Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic at 31 July CSCE Session in Helsinki; Dizdarevic speaks in English -- live]

[Text] Mr Chairman: 10 years ago a unique event in the history of Europe took place in this city. European countries, the United States of America, and Canada gathered together with all their differences but with one wish -- to transform Europe into a continent of lasting peace, cooperation, understanding, and security. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe adopted the Final Act, a charter of principles and goals upon which alone peace, all-round cooperation, and security in Europe can be built.

The history of Europe, which records gatherings of enormous importance for the destiny of nations and countries, has never had a gathering (?of) such a purpose with equal participation and unity of will of all 35 participating states. After the experiences of many ages, after the worst of all wars and the period of cold war in which division and mistrust prevailed, (?on) came Helsinki to express the genuine interests of the peoples and countries of Europe in lasting cooperation and peace.

Today we are here not only to recall this great event, but above all to consider how to realize consistently the principles, goals, and programs of cooperation embodied in the Final Act. In doing so we are deeply grateful to our hosts for all that Finland did to convene this conference in Helsinki, for its course and outcome, for maintaining all that we call the spirit of Helsinki, for this meeting of ours, and for creating conditions to hold it in a constructive spirit.

Mr Chairman, when we turn today to what we have written down and adopted in the Final Act by common will as the principles to be guided by, the goals to aspire to, and the road to achieve cooperation and security, we can reiterate once again its full topicality and lasting value. Is there -- can there be in the present day conditions -- any other way for safeguarding peace and developing cooperation apart from the full respect for the following principles we have bound ourselves to by the Final Act? Commitment to peace, security, and justice; development of friendly cooperation on the basis of sovereignty and equality; the right of each country to freely choose and develop its own political, social, economic, and cultural system, as well as the right to pass (?laws) and regulations; refraining from the threat or use of force; inviolability of frontiers; respect for territorial integrity of states; peaceful settlement of disputes and noninterference in the internal affairs of others; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; equality and the right of peoples to self-determination; and conscientious fulfillment of obligations under international law.

May I recall, by quoting only one paragraph from the Final Act, our commitment to build relations of cooperation. I quote: The participating states will endeavor in developing their cooperation as equals to promote mutual understanding and confidence, friendly and good-neighborly relations among themselves, international peace, security, and justice. They will equally endeavor in developing their cooperation to improve the well-being of peoples and contribute to the fulfillment of their aspirations through, inter alia, the benefits resulting from increased mutual knowledge and from progress and achievements in the economic, scientific, technological, social, cultural, and humanitarian fields. They will take steps to promote conditions favorable to making these benefits available to all. They will take into account the interests of all in the narrowing of differences in the levels of economic development and in particular the interests of developing countries throughout the world. Unquote.

Mr Chairman, it would take us much time to refer to all those principles and programs which we are bound to respect by the Final Act. On this solemn occasion we are also faced with the question: What and how much have we done in its implementation? In this decade following the conference and the adoption of the Final Act there were renewed exacerbations and new confrontations. Those were the times of serious trials, when the implementation of the Final Act passed through a very difficult and I would say historic test. The exacerbation of relations harmed the process of cooperation and security in Europe, slowed it down, and in some areas even brought it to a halt. But also in these circumstances the European countries have in great part succeeded in maintaining the achieved level of cooperation in various fields, particularly in the domain of economic relations. This is an expression of their genuine interests and the values of the Final Act, an expression of the aspirations which brought us to its adoption. Europe and the world are burdened today by mistrust, piling up of weapons, crises and hotbeds of crisis, differences in wealth and development. What encourages us, however, and gives us confidence in the future is the fact that even when the relations between the two great powers were close to a flashpoint the European countries succeeded in preserving the basic achievements of Helsinki.

Mr Chairman, not even 10 years ago, when Helsinki raised genuine hopes not only of the peoples of Europe but also of the whole world, did we think that what we had done was an end of what is to be done. We had no illusions that it would by itself change the state of affairs and relations. It was, to quote President Tito -- and I quote: significant and encouraging, but it does not give us the right to be complacent. On the contrary, we should now work perseveringly for the settlement of major problems, for unless they are solved, genuine and lasting security is inconceivable. All this indicates that the present conference does not mark the end but the beginning of the process. Unquote.

These words of President Tito -- one of the greatest advocates of European cooperation and the convening of the Helsinki conference -- are still valid today. In the past decade the realization of the Final Act was frequently jeopardized by the waste of energy and time on the dicussions of what are the priorities in its implementation -- on the interpretation of some of its parts and provisions -- and there was also a lack of much possible effort to implement it. Let us therefore draw the lessons now from good and bad experiences of the past 10 years: We have convinced ourselves that the selective singling out of those parts of the Final Act which suit the transient interests of one or another participating state leads only to confrontation. This is contrary to the content and spirit of the Final Act.

Historical experience shows that cooperation can pull down even the highest barriers of prejudice and mistrust. Only by cooperating in (?broad) and underutilized fields to which the Final Act directs us can we open up a way to genuine peace and security. Cooperation creates the climate of understanding. Cooperation creates conditions for the overcoming of differences, also in the most sensitive questions.

Mr Chairman, I think that the Stockholm conference, with equitable participation of all the states signatories of the Final Act, provides an exceptional opportunity for the realization of the concrete (?initial) results in the field of European security. With greater goodwill and mutual trust I am confident that it is possible to make a step forward. This is offered in the proposals also of the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, which are actively contributing to lessening bloc divisions and building the bridges of cooperation in the spirit of Helsinki.

I wish to assure you that Yugoslavia, whose interests entirely coincide with all the objectives of the Final Act, will continue to support the consistent implementation of the Helsinki principles and programs. We see our secure future in the indivisibility of cooperation and security among all of us in Europe and the Mediterranean. We see our future in the closest link between Europe and the world -- in the development which will bear fruit to Europe and mankind as a whole.

Finally, it is my wish that this meeting of ours be yet another contribution to the strengthening of cooperation and confidence, the building of bridges of friendship in Europe. The generation to come should enjoy all the benefits of development, live in a Europe of peace, tranquillity, cooperation, mutual understanding, and friendship. Thank you, Mr Chairman.

MIHALI AT IRRIGATION PROJECT INAUGURATION

AU051253 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 5 (ATA) -- The first stage of the irrigation of Mbishkoder Region through the Lake of Vau i Dejes hydropower station, important project in the service of the intensification and modernization of agriculture, was inaugurated in the village of Rragam, Shkoder District, yesterday. Workers form the sector of reclamation in Shkoder District, working people of the reclamation enterprises in the districts of Vlora and Tirana, who rendered their contribution to the construction of this project, cooperativists and others, came to attend the celebration in this village. Attending were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai the first secretary of the district party committee Petro Dode and other comrades.

This new irrigation project, which was added to other projects in the region of Mbishkoder, enhances the irrigation capacity with 1200 hectares and improves the irrigation in some 1400 other hectares. The second stage of this project, whose construction will continue during the next five year plan, will make possible for the first time the irrigation of an entire area of 3400 hectares and the improvement of irrigation in 7400 other hectares.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Qirjako Mihali cut the inauguration ribbon.

From the meeting a telegram was sent to the Central Committee of the party.

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BURKINA FASO

AU021238 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 2 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Labour Youth Union of Albania [LYUA], headed by the secretary of the LYUA Central Committee, Haxhire Xhani, which, at the invitation of the Students' Youth Organization of Burkina Faso made a friendly visit to that country, returned home. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the LYUA Central Committee Nezir Selimi.

ALIA GREETS BURKINA FASO LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041442 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 4 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president of the Republic and head of the Government of Burkina Faso, Tomas Sankara:

"It is a pleasure for me that on occasion of your national day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you the fervent greetings and through you, to the friendly people of Burkina Faso the best wishes for their well being, the progress of the country as well as for the strengthening of the defence of the freedom and independence of the homeland. I express my conviction that the friendly relations, existing between Albania and Burkina Faso, will develop and strengthen still more in their common benefit and of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism".

CHNOUPEK ON SFRY, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD032310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has made the assessment that relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are developing successfully. A stong impulse for this development of relations was provided by the talks between President Tito and Gustav Husak in 1973, and also by later meetings between the top leaders of both countries. The Czechoslovak minister stressed that the peoples of the two countries are bound together by traditionally friendly relations that have deep roots, by similar destinies in the struggle for national and social freedom by joint struggle against fascist occupiers during World War II, and also by the struggle to build socialist society and strengthen peace, security, and social progress in the world.

In his MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA interview the Czechoslovak foreign minister made the assessment that the international situation is not favorable and that blame for this is borne, as he said, by the most reactionary imperialist forces, which want to extend the rampant arms race to space.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that the Helsinki conference has not lost its significance. We consider this document to be, said Chnoupek, a clear indication of how the relations between states with different social systems are to be understood. In Chnoupek's view everything must be done to revive the process of relaxation of tension. He added that the Final Act must be implemented comprehensively in all its parts and formulations.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister went on to say that a broad scope of activity exists in development of the policy of detente coupled with respect for the principles of equality and equal security. Chnoupek also made a positive assessment of the role of nonaligned countries as a true factor of international relations, especially in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, and for peace and disarmament. He added that Czechoslovakia thinks very highly of this activity, in which Yugoslavia is taking an active part, too, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

REAGAN CONDITION FOR JOINING TEST BAN CRITICIZED

LD060841 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Station editorial on Reagan 5 August press conference]

[Excerpt] We shall now return in greater detail to the press conference given by Reagan yesterday. The American President said the United States would allegedly join in the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing declared by the USSR for the next 5 years without laying down any further conditions. Reagan has already set a condition: The United States must allegedly first of all complete the current series of nuclear arms tests and only after this will the moratorium be considered. Ronald Reagan however did not specify the earliest time when this might be.

At the beginning the White House reacted totally negatively to the Soviet initiative and without examining it more closely attempted to devalue it. The Soviet moratorium has, however, generated unequivocal approval in the world. The reaction of public opinion has shown that this was a step of enormous significance and it was this very fact that brought about a certain change in Washington's exterior posture.

The President justified the condition that the United States must first of all complete its tests by using an artificial pretext that the United States has always used during the past years whenever it wanted to defend its feverish arms buildup -- and that is that it is necessary to eliminate the advantage enjoyed by the USSR and draw even with it. True, it has been demonstrated objectively on many occasions that there exists between the USSR and the United States an approximate balance. However, up to now it has been the USSR that has had to do the catching up and eliminate the advantage enjoyed by the other side. So much, therefore, about yesterday's press conference given by American President Ronald Reagan.

JAKES, KORCAK, PITRA ATTEND UHER FUNERAL

LD021729 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The funeral of Jindrich Uher took place in the Great Memorial Hall of the Strasnice Crematorium in Prague today. Comrade Uher, a former member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy of the National Assembly, member of the Czechoslovak Government, and a Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Kenya, died at the age of 74.

The funeral was attended, along with the family and other relations, by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier; Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life.

Miroslav Toman, federal minister of agriculture and food, recalled in his funeral oration the life and work of Jindrich Uher, who made a significant contribution to the development of our socialist society.

'GOOD FRUIT,' 'DISTURBING TONES' BOTH AT HELSINKI

LD022156 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 2 Aug 85

[By Jan Horak]

[Text] Helsinki Aug 2 (CTK) -- The Finlandia Hall is quiet, the foreign ministers of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada have left Helsinki. They adopted no statement or document, but the very fact that officials from all Final Act signatory states attended the meeting was in itself a success.

Of the bilateral meetings held in Helsinki, biggest attention was drawn by that of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. They made acquaintance and discussed the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. The Soviet delegation regarded this meeting as good fruit yielded by the Helsinki event.

However, disturbing tones also sounded at the conference, especially from speeches by George Shultz, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, and several other ministers from NATO states. But the overwhelming majority of speeches showed a constructive spirit and the U.S. secretary of state was in essence alone in his attacks, especially against the Soviet Union and Poland for alleged violation of human rights.

On the other hand, a balanced and realistic evaluation of the present international situation came, besides the socialist countries, from the foreign ministers of FRG, France, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, and other countries.

Practically all speakers voiced hope in success of the disarmament talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm, as well as the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to take place in Vienna next year.

This is a promising sign that the all-European process, started in Helsinki 10 years ago, will be continued and further developed.

U.S. ISOLATION IN REJECTING TEST BAN SEEN

LD041505 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] We present a regular Sunday foreign political comment prepared by editor Josef Nyvlt today.

Kermit Beahan, a retired U.S. Air Force major, is offended, hurt and upset. The representatives of Nagasaki banned him at the beginning of the week from entering the city. This is an incomprehensible decision for Beaham, as he only wanted to come back to the spot of his heroic deed after 40 years and make a little money by lecturing about what he went through when he dropped from his B29 a plutonium bomb called genially Fat Man on 9 August 1945. The bomb destroyed one-third of the town, 73,000 people perished on the spot, and 65,000 people died in the following 40 years from the effects of radiation.

However, why should we delve into the fact that I dropped the bomb, says the aggrieved major. It was a necessity, and that's about it. There are quite a few people in the United States who share the same shocking views as those being declared by Kermit Beahan. This year a New York travel agency has even organized a tourist round trip for these people, which follows the flight path of the bomber Enola Gay from which Beaham's colleague Ferebee dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima. The travel agency offers the participants of the trip a unique opportunity to take a stroll and have a good lunch in the epicenter of the nuclear explosion.

And to cap it all off 4 days ago, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI quoted an official representative of Reagan's government commissioned to negotiate the trade deficit between the United States and Japan, which is, by the way, about to reach the shocking sum of 55 billion dollars this year. The time has come to dispatch a squadron of B52's loaded with atomic bombs to Tokyo, said an American politician. This reminds us slightly of Reagan's alleged attempt at a joke when he told his fellow-citizens that he would begin bombing the USSR in 5 minutes. This is not just a chance similarity.

Politics and the cult of power, egoistic interests, senseless force, cruelty without a hint of scruple -- this is the way of thinking through which the continuity, starting with Hiroshima and Nagasaki and ending for instance with the plans for the militarization of space, is being carried into the present time in Washington. The events of the past 40 years, however, offer a diametrically different approach. This approach is based on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, whose basic principles were approved by the Helsinki CSCE 10 years ago. For the future it offers peace, cooperation, and a world free from the fear of nuclear devastation.

Representatives of reactionary circles in the United States and in a number of West European countries have been trying with all their might and are continuing to try to do away with this policy, to limit its influence, to put its principles in doubt, and to eliminate the term detente from the vocabulary of international relations. The meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries that 10 years ago signed the Helsinki Final Act has, despite these efforts, proved the vitality and feasibility of this realistic and constructive policy.

The socialist countries that helped initiate the policy of detente in Europe have in the course of the 3-day Helsinki meeting demonstrated clearly and unequivocally their determination to help implement all the possibilities offered by the wording of the Final Act, which is also applicable for the future.

According to the statement made by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak foreign minister, at the conclusion of the meeting, despite the fact that there appeared to be certain voices of disharmony in Helsinki, the overall nature of the meeting proved unequivocally that the European countries prefer cooperation to confrontation. In order to achieve positive results, it is of course necessary for all the participants to demonstrate their political goodwill by concrete moves.

The U.S. Government had the chance to give evidence of its will to fulfill the Final Act directly in Helsinki. The USSR announced in the declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev that beginning 6 August this year it will stop all nuclear explosions and it called on the United States to do likewise. If the Americans agree, the moratorium would not expire at the close of this year and would become one of the important guarantees for averting nuclear war; for without nuclear weapons testing it would become impossible to further increase the effect of nuclear weapons or to carry out the miniaturization of them, and in the course of time this measure would result in the substantial limitation of nuclear arms.

Like other Soviet proposals, some of which are unilateral measures, and this appeal to common sense, a sense of reality and responsibility, this appeal to follow the Soviet deed has also been rejected without consideration by Washington in statements by its public officials. The arguments, intended to deceive public opinion and justify the American position, are as stereotyped as if a negative answer were given.

It is paradoxical that the main argument relating to verification was completely refuted on 1 August by the FRG delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference, which submitted the technical details from the world seismological monitoring system of nuclear testing. Some time ago, William Colby, former director of the American Central Intelligence Agency, admitted that adherence to the nuclear testing moratorium can undoubtedly be ensured with the help of the existing national technical means of verification.

Unlike the American Government, the sensible people of the whole world welcomed the Soviet decision with spontaneous approval. It is absolutely logical that the representatives of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were among the first people who highly praised Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement. The participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow welcomed the Soviet initiative in just the same spontaneous way.

This festival has become the most powerful manifestation of youth for peace, for disarmament, for averting nuclear war, and for a comprehensive ban on elimination of nuclear arms in the history of the festival movement. More than 20,000 people from 157 countries of the world and 86 international and regional youth and students' organizations represented a wide spectrum of the most varied political streams and views. During the countless meetings, discussions, and talks it was often the case that differing views clashed. Constructive dialogues, however, even in this sphere contributed to the unanimous outcome of the festival, to the conviction of the necessity of the active and common struggle for peace and international cooperation, for a peaceful future of all the people of our planet.

DAILY CRITICIZES AUSTRIAN RADIO, TV EDITOR

AU291427 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jul 85 p 7

[Lubos Pelc commentary: "Wishes, Confessions, Fabrications, and Forecasts of Mrs Barbara"]

[Text] Every country has more than enough women who like to talk, enlighten others, and make forecasts. That is why it would not be worth mentioning an article published by the Austrian Catholic weekly DIE FURCHE under the heading "Sensitive Relations," and written by Mrs Coudenhove Callergi, were it not for the fact that its author is an editor of the Eastern Bureau of the Austrian Radio and Television service (ORF).

Mrs Barbara drily states that a "political ice age" has once again emerged between Austria and the CSSR; and she asks why is it that "nothing tallies" between the two neighboring countries and that "we act badly toward each other." The main reason for all this she sees in the fact that "the present rulers in Prague are the least flexible and open-minded in the entire Eastern bloc." Thus, like her colleagues in the ORF's Eastern Bureau, she has directed all her activity toward changing the situation in our country. No journalist in Czechoslovakia would ever dream of saying such things about the social system in the country of our neighbors or about the Austrian Government, even less to strive to change them. The Helsinki Final Act conference does not permit anything like that, either. Moreover, we do not think at all that a "political ice age" has begun between us and Austria. And why should it?

However, one must appreciate that the author of the article confesses, with a great deal of frankness, to a "monarchist complex" among her fellow countrymen -- a complex that is, for the most part, denied by official figures. She states that, for the Austrians, the period of the Habsburg monarchy is linked with the golden aura of nostalgia: "In those times there were the good Czech cooks and the diligent Czech tailors who were loyally devoted to their Austrian gentry." But for the Czechs and Slovaks those were times of restrictions and humiliation. Thanks are due to Mrs Barbara for conceding what many of her fellow countrymen are so energetically denying. However, it is no use: The gentry will have to do without the Czech and Slovak cooks and tailors.

But her discoveries are not so good. She has discovered "Austro-Catholicism" in our country, an alliance of "the throne and altar" that consists of many priests being "loyal to the regime." Naturally this is a sin, according to the lady author, and a considerable sin to boot. And she has made several such "discoveries." Cyril and Methodius are today standing as "European partners" with equal rights side-by-side with St Benedict. The irony is that it was the Benedictine monks who tortured and imprisoned Methodius for using the old Slav language in the liturgy. But Mrs Barbara says nothing about this.

And finally a bit of forecasting: "We are sure to have frequent disputes with the present Czechoslovak Government also in the future." People like her will undoubtedly have them; but why should Austria have them, too?

The author of the article continues to insist on her fabrication, which she disseminated also via television: namely, that we have allegedly forbidden Cardinal Koenig to enter Czechoslovakia. It should be no secret to Mrs Barbara what the cause of the occasional grating in the gears of Austrian-Czechoslovak cooperation is. It lies in the fact that such anticommunists as fanatical as she and her colleagues never miss an opportunity for sprinkling sand into the gears of our mutual relations.

There is no hostile campaign aimed against our country that they do not immediately and willingly join, seasoning it with their primitive anticommunism, hatred, fabrications, distortions, and suppression of facts. They are striving to artificially create obstacles to the efforts of the two governments -- ours and Austria's -- to establish good relations and develop cooperation. But they have missed the times; they are no longer determining the weather; and they will not succeed in reinstalling an "ice age." Our neighbors surely have enough sensible people who understand who the people in the ORF's Eastern Bureau are serving -- certainly not Austria and its interests.

BRIEFS

NEW N. YEMEN AMBASSADOR TO PRAGUE -- Prague, Aug 5 (CTK) -- New Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-Latif Muhammad Dayfallah arrived here today. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 5 Aug 85 LD]

JAN-JUN 1985 PRODUCTION RESULTS PUBLISHED

AU310601 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Jul 85 pp 5-6

["Communique Issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the Socioeconomic Results Achieved in the First 6 Months of 1985"]

[Text] The economic situation in the first 6 months of 1985 did not develop uniformly, and a severe winter negatively affected the results of the first few months. In time the situation improved, but in many sectors the results of the first 6 months deviated from the targets stipulated by the 1985 Central Annual Plan.

After a slump in January and February of 1985, in the following months the sold production of socialized industry was at a higher level than in 1984. Nevertheless, production increases in all 6 months were lower than laid down by the central annual plan. Production in most sectors of the processing industries increased, but production in the fuel, metallurgical, chemical, and mineral industries was lower than a year ago, and this negatively affected the flow of materials, raw materials, and semifinished products to the other sectors of the economy. Production in the extracting industry was also lower than in 1984.

Productivity increased while employment decreased slightly, but the use of working time did not improve. At the same time the rate of productivity increases was lower than the rate of increases in wages, which were adjusted to the cost of living.

The rate of increases in investments was lower than in the first 6 months of last year and approximated the target of the central annual plan.

Funds to buy machines and installations increased, but expenditures on construction work decreased.

The number of completed apartments was lower than in the same period last year.

The farming situation was good, and the present state of cultivation is also good. Compared with the same period last year, the number of hogs and sheep increased, and procurement of livestock, especially hogs, was favorable. Procurement of milk and eggs was slightly lower than last year.

Large-scale trade in the past few months, especially in June, helped to improve our foreign trade. Exports and imports were higher than last year, but the rate of export increases, especially of exports to the capitalist countries, was lower than planned for this year. In the first 6 months of this year the population's cash incomes increased because of the high increases in wages, because of the rural population's incomes from the sale of farm produce and from work in nonagricultural trades in the private sector, and because of the introduction of treasury bonds. These increased incomes were fully balanced by the flow of goods to shops and marketplaces.

The flow of foodstuffs to shops was better than last year. The rationing of flour products and animal and vegetable fats was abolished and the flow of nonfood articles was increased. There were shortages of some industrial goods, especially of light industry products, household equipment, and other durables.

The increase in the population's incomes outstripped the increase in the cost of living, thus increasing the real incomes of most families. However, the material situation of some families deteriorated.

The basic economic data of the first 6 months of 1985 is as follows:

Item	Index for First 6 Months of 1984 -- 100
Sold production in socialized industry (constant prices)	102
Basic production per worker in socialized industry (constant prices)	102.9
Basic production of socialized construction plants (constant prices)	99.3
Basic production per worker in socialized construction plants (constant prices)	99.1
Procurement of farm produce (constant prices)	106.4
Number of cattle	98.7
Number of hogs	105.7
Freight carried by socialized transportation	93
Passengers carried by socialized transportation	100.8
Export of goods (constant prices)	105.2
Import of goods (constant prices)	106.5
Employment in the socialized economy, excluding apprentices	100.4
Average monthly wage in the socialized economy	118.6
Average monthly pensions, excluding private farming	111
Retail price indicator for goods and services	about 114
Living costs of socialized economy worker	112.8
Cash incomes of the population	126.3
Cash expenditures of the population	115.6
Retail sales of goods by socialized units:	114.6
in current prices	about 102
in constant prices	001.2
Investments in the socialized economy (constant prices)	86
Apartments completed by socialized economy	83.4
Apartments completed privately	96.5
Budget expenditures on social and cultural services	120.3

Industry

Compared with 1984, in the first 6 months of 1985 production sold by socialized industry in constant prices was 2 percent higher, whereas the central annual plan's target was 4 percent. Production sold by the extracting industry was 2.7 percent lower, while production sold by the processing industry increased 2.4 percent. Production sold by socialized industry was 19.4 percent higher in current prices, and production sold by small-scale industry increased 6.1 percent in constant prices.

Progress in implementing the central annual plan with regard to production sold in the first 6 months of 1985 was lower in terms of working time and amounted to 49.3 percent, whereas the share of production implemented during the first 6 months of 1984 amounted to 50.3 percent of the annual production of 1984.

Increases in sold production occurred in most branches of industry, mainly in the electroengineering and electronics industries (6.3 percent) and in the precision instruments industry (9.5 percent).

Although the coal industry increased the average daily extraction of coal, it did not achieve the level of production sold in the first 6 months of last year. The same applies to industries concerned with fuels, metallurgy, nonferrous metals, chemical products, construction materials, glass, and paper.

The supply of bituminous coal to meet the country's needs in connection with increased coal consumption because of the severe winter increased 5 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1984. Stocks of coal in coal mines amounted to 2 million metric tons at the end of June, while at the end of June 1984 they had amounted to 1.4 million metric tons. Coal stocks held by purchasers amounted to 9.7 million metric tons, but they had amounted to 14.4 million metric tons a year ago.

The demand for electric energy was fully met. Compared with the first 6 months of 1984, consumption of electric energy in industry increased 2.5 percent. There were no cuts in electric power caused by an inability of power stations to produce power.

The supply of basic raw and other materials was not uniform. The supply of aluminum, tin, synthetic rubber, tires for farm machines, polystyrene, and polyethylene was higher than in the first 6 months of 1984, but the supply of rolled goods, iron ore, polyvinyl chloride, tin sheets, manganese ore, electric batteries for cars, coniferous lumber, and cement was lower.

Because of supply disturbances, many industrial enterprises experienced periodical shortages of materials and cooperative elements and were unable to fully exploit their production capacities. Defects and machine overhauls were also more frequent.

Production of some major goods by socialized industry was as follows in the first 6 months of 1985:

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute Figures	First 6 Months of 1984 -- 100
Bituminous coal	millions of metric tons	95.3	99.2
Lignite	"	28.4	115.6
Coke from bituminous coal	"	8	95.5
Natural gas	millions of cubic meters	3.22	102.2
Processed crude oil	millions of metric tons	6.9	103.1
Electric energy	millions of kilowatt-hours	69.3	101.9
Unrefined steel	millions of metric tons	8	95.6
Rolled goods	"	5.8	93.6
Electrolytic copper	thousands of metric tons	193	101
Aluminum	"	23.4	100.7
Zinc	"	85.6	96.5
Lead	"	43.1	101.5
Metal-cutting machine tools,	"	16.7	95.5
-- automated ones	metric tons	714	107
Machines for shaping metals	metric tons	3,907	95.3
Farm machines and tools	billions of zlotys (1)	25.6	95.6
Installations for automated control	"	7.5	103.1
Computer systems	"	10.5	105.9
Passenger automobiles	thousands of units	136	95.8
Trucks and road tractors	"	25	104.1
Farm tractors	"	29.5	99.5
Seagoing vessels from 100wt upward	thousands of dwt	90.7	117.6

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute Figures	First 6 Months of 1984 -- 100
Semiconductor elements,	millions of units	144	114.5
integrated systems	"	17.8	111.7
Acid electric batteries	thousands of units	1,506	100.4
Household electric washing machines and centrifugal driers,	"	358	95.8
— automated ones	"	158	105.6
Household refrigerators	"	294	94.4
Radio sets and equipment	"	1,358	107.6
Television sets, black-and-white	"	231	146.9
Television sets, color	"	87	72.6
Recorders and dictaphones	"	203	91.9
Sulfur in terms of pure compound	thousands of metric tons	2,307	92.9
Chemical fertilizers, excluding lime fertilizers, in terms of pure compound,	"	1,054	89.5
— nitrogen fertilizers		543	78.5
— phosphorous fertilizers	"	447	105.9
Synthetic compounds	"	280	93.3
Synthetic rubber with latex	"	64	100.4
Chemical fibers,	"	118	98.8
-- including synthetic fibers	"	80	98.7
Pharmaceutical articles based on herbs	billions of zlotys (1)	27.9	112.2
Detergents and soap	thousands of metric tons	145	109.2
Tires	thousands of units	4,448	105.9
-- for tractors	"	516	96.8
Cement	millions of metric tons	6.9	83.1
Walling materials in terms of solid red bricks	millions of units	4,278	93.4
Lumber	thousands of cubic meters	3,335	96.5
Millboard	square km	55.2	93.5
Particle board	thousands of cubic meters	554	102.8
Furniture	billions of zlotys (1)	58	103.5
Paper	thousands of metric tons	520	99.5
Cardboard	"	107	99.8
Cotton and cotton like fabrics	thousands of km	422	100.5
Woolen and wool like fabrics	"	52.4	100.4
Silk and silk like fabrics	"	69.5	98.9
Knitwear	millions of items	189	102.5
Footwear, excluding rubber footwear	millions of pairs	77.5	98.2

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute Figures	First 6 Months of 1984 -- 100
Meat and fats, excluding meat slaughtered in household	thousand of metric tons	935	113.3
-- slaughtered poultry	"	94	123.8
Sea-fish catches	thousands of metric tons	365	96.7
Butter	"	120	93.8
Edible vegetable fats	"	143	97.3
Industrial mixed fodder	"	2,933	101.9
Cigarettes	billions of pieces	45.6	104

(1) constant selling prices in 1982 [year as published]

The highest increase in the production of the electroengineering industry was achieved by the following sectors: metal construction, chemical machines and apparatus, machines for processing minerals and for producing building materials, computers, office equipment, optical equipment, marine equipment, cables, conduits, and equipment for telecommunications. Production in the automobile industry decreased.

The highest increase in the chemical industry was achieved in the following sectors: rubber products, paints, varnishes, pharmaceutics, and herbs. Production of coke, chemical fertilizers, synthetic compounds for fodder, sulfur, inorganic products, and chemicals to meet the special needs of customers decreased.

The number of products bearing the "1" and "Q" marks of quality stood at 19,700 at the end of June 1985 and was slightly higher than at the end of 1984.

As for technological progress, in the first 6 months of 1985 work continued to devise new and more economical technologies, to use materials more effectively, and to produce machines, installations, and spare parts in order to replace imports of these items, especially those for metallurgical, electroengineering, and chemical industries.

Some 2,429 inventions and 1,138 domestic designs were submitted for protected registration. This was 3.1 percent fewer inventions and 2.1 percent fewer domestic designs than in the first 6 months of 1984.

Average employment in the socialized industry amounted to 4,383,000 persons in the first 6 months of the year, which means that it decreased by 41,500 persons or by 0.9 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1984. Manpower slumps occurred in most branches of industry, but the largest slumps occurred in the building materials industry (3.1 percent), the precision instruments industry (2.7 percent), and the machine-building industry (2.3 percent). At the same time employment increased in the coal, fuel, and energy industries.

Production sold per worker in constant prices in the first 6 months of 1985 increased 2.9 percent and was higher by 4.5 percent in terms of 1 hour of working time. The increase in productivity was below the average increase in monthly wages modified by the increase in the cost of living.

In the first 6 months of 1985 the nominal [nominalny] working time per industrial worker was 16 hours shorter than in the first 6 months of 1984 because the number of working days was reduced by 2 days. The time lost per worker continued at a high level and amounted to 112 hours. The paid periods of idleness increased by 30 minutes to 3 hours. The number of overtime hours increased by 5 hours and amounted to 69 hours.

The normal weekly working time continued at the 1984 level and amounted to 33.3 hours, while the nominal working time amounted to 37.6 hours, less normal vacations.

Agriculture and Forestry

The severe winter this year did not cause any major losses to plant cultivation, the losses of winter grains amounting to 1-1.5 percent and of rape to 12-15 percent, which were below the average losses in 1976-80.

Despite spring being delayed by 2-3 weeks, the good weather in May accelerated the vegetation of crops, but the cold spells and rains in the last 20 days of June hindered the hay harvest and were bad for the growth of strawberries and cucumbers.

At the end of June cultivation of winter and spring grains, rape, agrimony, and sugar beets was better than average cultivation in 1976-80, but not as good as last year, which was especially favorable. The harvest of vegetables, especially of cabbage and root vegetable, should be quite good.

The long and cold winter caused losses in animal production. The production and procurement of milk and eggs were lower and the losses in young animals, especially piglets, were larger.

A relative abundance of last year's fodder and the lower prices of grains, potatoes, and bulk dry fodder helped maintain the development of hog and sheep breeding. The number of cattle was slightly lower than in the first 6 months of last year.

The population of farm animals was as follows last June:

Item	All Farming	Socialized Farming	Nonsocialized Farming	All Farming	Socialized Farming	Nonsocialized Farming
				(index for June 1984 - 100)		
Cattle	11,054,600	2,157,600	8,897,000	98.7	94.8	99.7
-- cows	5,528,100	694,000	4,834,100	96	96.9	95.9
Hogs	17,610,700	4,769,100	12,841,600	105.7	103.1	106.7
Piglets up to 3 months	6,655,100	1,460,600	5,194,500	107.8	104.3	108.8
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	4,939,100	1,359,700	3,579,400	103	101.7	103.5
Gilts for breeding	1,934,700	437,600	1,497,100	109.6	109.7	109.3
Gilts in farrow	1,106,600	210,300	896,300	113.6	107.2	115.2
Porkers, bacon hogs, and others	4,081,800	1,511,200	2,570,600	104.1	101.4	105.8
Sheep	4,836,500	1,541,600	3,294,900	106.7	105	107.5

Compared with the first 6 months of 1984 the general value of procurement of farm produce in constant prices in the first 6 months of 1985 was 6.4 percent higher, socialized farming having supplied 2.9 percent and nonsocialized farming 7.7 percent more farm produce.

The value of farm produce bought in current prices by the state from nonsocialized farming amounted to about Z340 billion and was about 20 percent higher than in the first half of 1984.

The procurement of grain for consumption amounted to 5.6 million metric tons between July 1984 and June 1985 and was some 10 percent higher than in the previous economic year.

Procurement of basic animal produce in the first half of 1985 was as follows:

Item	Unit of Measure	Absolute Figures	First 6 Months of 1984 -- 100
Butcher livestock in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fat	metric tons	951,900	111.7
-- beef	"	320,200	101.2
-- pork	"	507,300	117.8
-- poultry	"	90,300	121.7
Milk	liters	5,272,700	97.8
Eggs	pieces	1,607,700	95.7

The value of domestic and imported farm equipment amounted in current prices to Z68 billion and of spare parts to Z47.5 billion. The supply of farm equipment in constant prices was at the level of the first half of 1984, but the supply of spare parts was lower by 12 percent.

The supply of tractors for farming amounted to 33,700 and was about 2 percent higher than the supply in the first half of 1984.

It is estimated that sales of rich fodder between July 1984 and June 1985 amounted to 4.7 million metric tons and were about 14 percent higher than in the previous economic year. Sales of rich fodder in the first half of 1984 amounted to 2.4 million metric tons and were 4.2 percent higher than in the first half of 1984.

It is estimated that farming used 3.3 million metric tons of pure synthetic fertilizers for the 1985 harvest, 2.9 percent less than in the first half of 1984. This means that about 176 kg of fertilizers were used per hectare, 6.6 kg fewer than in 1984. The tasks planned in this regard were fulfilled 91.2 percent. The reason for this reduced use of fertilizers was the periodic shortage of some products, mainly nitrogen fertilizers.

On 30 June 1985 stocks of synthetic fertilizers in the "peasant self-aid" gmina cooperative amounted to 408,400 metric tons and were 26,300 metric tons or 6.1 percent lower than at the end of June 1984.

Sales of lime fertilizers by the "peasant self-aid" shops amounted to 447,000 metric tons and were 7.1 percent lower than in the first half of 1984. The stocks of lime fertilizers in the "peasant self-aid" gmina cooperative stores amounted to 127,000 metric tons on 30 June 1985 and were 15,400 metric tons or 13.8 percent higher than at the end of June 1984.

The supply of active ingredients of domestic pesticides amounted to 4,900 metric tons in the first half of 1985 and was 6.9 percent lower than in the first half of 1984.

In the first half of 1985 the loans granted by the Food Economy Bank totaled Z71.7 billion, Z7.9 billion or 12.3 percent more than in the first half of 1984. Investment loans amounted to Z27.1 billion and increased Z5.5 billion or 25.9 percent. This includes loans granted to the population for housing construction and repairs to the tune of Z8 billion, 3.7 percent more than in the first half of 1984.

In the first half of 1985 the state forestry enterprises produced 11.7 million cubic meters of timber, 10.3 percent less than in the first half of 1984. Some 9.2 million cubic meters of this timber were taken from the forests, which accounted for 79 percent of all timber produced. This figure for the first half of 1984 was 77.3 percent.

After the large-scale danger to our forests had been removed by preventing the gypsy moth from breeding, half of the area of the forests was attacked by another pest. Air pollution also continues to be a great danger to our forests.

In the first half of 1985 the state forestry enterprises renewed and afforested 49,300 hectares of temporarily treeless and nonforest areas, which was about at last year's level.

Transportation and Communications

Socialized transportation enterprises shipped 513.2 million metric tons of goods, 7 percent less than during the same time last year. Reductions in shipments occurred in all types of transportation.

Goods shipments measured in ton-kilometers and transported by all types of socialized transportation amounted to 162.1 billion, 10.4 percent less than during the same time last year, at the same time that the transportation movements carried out by the Polish State Railroad fell by 6.6 percent, those carried out by public and industrial road transportation fell by 2.2 percent, and those carried out by ships fell by 13.9 percent.

The Polish State Railroad shipped 202.5 million metric tons of goods, 4.8 percent less than during the same time last year. The average number of carriages in use per 24-hour period was 2.8 percent less than last year.

Some 208 km of track was electrified. The length of electrified track on 30 June 1985 was 8,515 km, 35 percent of the total length of standard-gauge railroad track.

Goods shipped by public and industrial road transportation amounted to 270.7 million metric tons, 8.3 percent less than last year. Shipments by public road transportation fell by 11.5 percent and shipments by industrial road transportation by 7.5 percent. Public and industrial road transportation enterprises had at their disposal an average of 106,100 trucks and tractors daily, 0.9 percent less than last year.

Some 5.7 million metric tons of goods were shipped via inland waterways, 13.3 percent less than last year.

Some 15.5 million metric tons of goods were shipped by sea, 12.7 percent less than last year. On 30 June 1985 the total tonnage of the Polish maritime transportation fleet amounted to 40,227,000 dw metric tons, 1.3 percent more than at the end of 1984.

Some 23.7 million metric tons of goods were handled at commercial ports, 16.2 percent less than last year. Of this figure, 2 million metric tons of goods were transited through Poland, 45.2 percent less. The reduced handling figures apply to all types of goods, especially crude oil and its products (29.5 percent less), coal and coke (25.2 percent less), and timber (11.9 percent less).

Some 1,758,400,000 passengers were carried by socialized transportation, 0.8 percent more than last year. Bus enterprises carried 1.3 percent more passengers than in 1984, whereas the state railroad carried 0.4 percent less and LOT, Polish Airlines, 4.1 percent less.

The services of basic communications systems reached a value of Z58.1 billion, 0.5 percent more than last year. The number of telephone subscribers on 30 June 1985 was 2,404,800, 2.4 percent more than at the end of 1984.

Investments and Building

According to preliminary data, investment outlay in the socialized economy during the first half of 1985, calculated in terms of current prices, amounted to Z648 billion, of which outlay for construction and refurbishing was Z405 billion and outlay for the purchase of machinery and equipment was Z212 billion. In terms of fixed prices, outlay was 1.2 percent more than last year. However, outlay for construction and refurbishing was 1.4 percent less, and outlay for machinery and equipment was 5.2 percent more.

In the state economy, 4,132 investment tasks worth a total of Z176.6 billion were begun during the first 5 months of this year. Of this total, state enterprises commenced 2,959 tasks worth a total of Z115.3 billion. During the same time last year, 5,523 tasks worth a total of Z166.3 billion were started, of which state enterprises started 4,194 tasks worth a total of Z102.3 billion.

Central investment projects scheduled for completion during the first half of this year and actually completed included the following: At the Belchatow power plant, power block No 5 with a strength of 360 MW was completed; at the Krupinski coal mine, extraction potential was raised by 305,000 metric tons of coal per year and a grader capable of handling 7.8 million metric tons of coal per year was made operational; at the Police 2 chemical plant, an ammonia production cycle with a capacity of 250,000 metric tons a year was opened. In addition, the Rogowiec-Joachimow power transmission line with a length of 156 km and a tension of 400 kilovolts was completed.

Completed investment tasks performed by enterprises included the following: the Claus 4 installation reducing the level of atmospheric pollution by gas and permitting the saving of 20,000 metric tons of industrial sulfur annually at the Mazowieckie refining and petrochemical plant in Plock; the third polymer production cycle at the Elana artificial textile plant in Torun; the automated loading control system at the Swinoport 4 coal base; and the electrification of 101 km of railroad track on the Rzepin-Dolna Odra route.

The plan of construction tasks involving contractors was not fully achieved. A series of investment tasks has not been completed on time, for example the urea production cycle at the "Police" chemical plant and the chemical substance producing cycle at the cellulose-paper plant in Kwidzyn.

Fewer apartments were completed in the first half of 1985 than in 1984, as illustrated by the following table:

Item	Apartments		Usable Space	
	in thousands	First 6 months of 1984 -- 100	thousands of square meters	First 6 months of 1984 -- 100
Total	63.1	86	4,175	88.1
Socialized construction	48.9	83.4	2,707.5	84.4
State construction	14.7	86.5	830.2	87.1
-- including communal construction	2.2	100.9	118.5	103.5
Cooperative construction	34.2	82.2	1,877.3	83.3
Private construction	14.2	96.5	1,467.5	95.9

Some 33 percent of the construction tasks foreseen in the central annual plan for the entire year were completed, including 37.3 percent of socialized construction and 23.8 percent of private construction.

The average usable space of socially built accommodations completed in the first half of this year was 55.4 square meters, 0.7 square meters more than last year. Privately built accommodations had an average usable space of 102.9 square meters, 0.7 square meters less than last year.

The number of socially owned apartments still under construction at the end of June 1985 was 169,000, which is 1.4 percent more than at the same time last year.

A series of social investment projects was completed in the first half of this year, including 188 beds in hospitals (including 138 in the hospital in Lebork), 26 health clinics containing 342 medical examination rooms, 15 health centers containing 83 examination rooms, and 10 day nurseries with 639 places.

For the needs of education 35 kindergartens with 3,500 places and 27 elementary and vocational schools with 227 classrooms were completed.

The Marina Hotel in Gdansk, containing 384 beds and 431 restaurant seats, was completed.

Basic production by socialized construction and refurbishing enterprises was 0.7 percent less than in the first half of last year in terms of fixed prices.

Some 45.1 percent of the central annual plan's primary production tasks for the whole year were achieved in the first half of the year.

Average employment in socialized construction and refurbishing enterprises was 921,800, which is 1,700 or 0.2 percent less than during the first half of last year.

Primary production in terms of fixed prices per employee was 0.9 percent lower than in the first half of last year.

Foreign Trade

Exports calculated in fixed prices were 5.2 percent higher than in the first half of 1984. Exports to the first area of payments this year were 10.3 percent higher, and to the second area of payments 0.5 percent higher. Imports were 6.5 percent higher than last year; those from the first area of payments were 4.1 percent higher and those from the second area of payments 9.5 percent higher.

Trade turnover in the first half of 1985 calculated in terms of current prices and classified according to areas of payments was as follows:

Item	Exports	Imports in billions of zlotys	Balance
Total	743.6	666.8	plus 76.8
First area of payments	342.5	349.3	minus 6.8
Second area of payments	401.1	317.5	plus 83.6

The trade deficit with the first area of payments was R86 million (last year it was R207 million). The trade surplus with the first area of payments was $589 million (last year it was $778 million).

The proportion of 1985 Central Annual Plan export and import tasks completed by the end of June out of the total annual tasks in this sphere was considerably less than in 1984.

Poland's foreign debts at the end of May 1985, compared with the end of December 1984, were as follows:

Debts in socialist currency rose from Z348 billion to Z392 billion, in other words from 4.8 billion transfer rubles to 5.1 billion transfer rubles.

Debts in capitalist currency rose from Z3.384 billion to Z3.734 billion, in other words from $26.8 billion to $27.4 billion.

Price relations between exported and imported goods were as follows:

Concerning trade with the first area of payments, the prices of exported goods expressed in rubles rose by 0.1 percent and those of imported goods by 2.7 percent. The terms-of-trade indicator amounted to 97.4 (in the first half of 1984 it was 98.7).

Concerning trade with the second area of payments, the prices of exported goods expressed in dollars fell by 4.6 percent, and those of imported goods by 5.8 percent. The terms-of-trade indicator was 101.3 (in the first half of last year it was 98.7).

In the first half of 1985, changes (in terms of fixed prices) occurred in the structure of foreign trade.

The percentage of electrical goods exports out of total exports rose from 38.9 percent to 41.6 percent. Some 17.8 percent more of these goods were exported to the first area of payments and 0.6 percent more to the second area of payments. The percentage of exports of products of the light industry, food, and agricultural produce out of total exports was also higher.

There were less exports of fuels and energy, metal goods, and chemicals.

There were greater imports of electrical goods, timber, paper, and products of the light industry, with a simultaneous drop in imports of fuels and energy, metal goods, chemicals, food, and agricultural produce.

Imports for investment purposes (in terms of fixed prices) were 29.4 percent higher than last year, and their percentage out of total imports rose from 7.8 to 9.5 percent. Imports for supply purposes rose by 4.2 percent, and their percentage out of total imports amounted to 77.4 (last year it was 79.1). Imports for the market rose by 2.1 percent, and their percentage out of total imports fell from 12.2 to 11.7.

Efforts of pit coal amounted to 16.4 million metric tons, 5.6 million metric tons or 25 percent less than last year.

Imports of grain and fodder amounted to 1,612,000 metric tons, 409,000 metric tons or 20 percent less than last year. Of these imports, those of mill products fell by 379,000 metric tons or 24 percent.

The trade deficit concerning food and agricultural produce to and from the second area of payments amounted to $59 million, compared with $229 million last year.

Up to 30 June 1985, 2,211 enterprises earned the right to foreign currency grants because of their exports to the second area of payments, of which 23 earned this right in the first half of this year. Imports financed from these grants in the first half of this year amounted to $297.4 million, which was 13.3 percent of all imports from the second area of payments.

More concessions were issued for foreign trade activity. Up to the end of June the Ministry of Foreign Trade issued 257 concessions.

The Financial Results of Socialized Enterprises

From January to May 1985 socialized enterprises (excluding state farms and agricultural production cooperatives) made a profit of Z918.4 billion, 13.3 percent more than last year, with sales totaling Z6,695.5 billion, 17.5 percent more than last year.

Through profit taxes and other methods of profit distribution, socialized enterprises paid a total of Z634 billion into the state budget, 12.4 percent more than last year. They paid Z468.9 percent in income tax, 38.6 percent more than last year. Altogether, because of profit tax and distribution and income tax, socialized enterprises paid Z1,102.9 billion into the state budget, 22.3 percent more than between January and May 1984.

At the same time, payments out of the state budget for socialized enterprises amounted to Z501 billion, 25.8 percent more than last year. The greatest payments were made to the coal and dairy industries, communal services, railroads, urban transportation, and the milling industry.

After income taxes, enterprise profits available for distribution amounted to Z316.5 billion, 3 percent more than between January and May last year.

Between January and May this year there were 90 more socialized enterprises running at a financial loss than during the same period last year, and the percentage of these enterprises out of total socialized enterprises increased from 1.9 percent during the period January-May 1984 to 3.9 percent during the January-May 1985 period.

Population and Employment

On 30 June 1985 Poland's population was 37.2 million, that is, 140,000 or 0.4 percent more than at the end of 1984. There were 22.4 million people living in cities and 14.8 million in rural areas.

The number of births during the first half of 1985 was 348,300, which is 12,800 fewer than during the same period last year; the number of deaths was 199,990, which is 17,500 more than last year. The natural growth was 148,400, which is 30,300 or 17 percent less than last year. The natural growth indicator per 1,000 people was 8, compared with 9.7 in the first half of 1984.

Infant mortality was 1.8 percent less than in the first half of last year, and the mortality indicator per 1,000 births was 19.4.

Average employment in the socialized economy was about 11,624,000 people, that is, about 47,000 or 0.4 percent more than in the first half of 1984. The growth in employment occurred mainly in education, health, and social services, whereas a drop in employment occurred mainly in industry.

In the first half of 1985 factories still had a large demand for new employees, coupled with a low number of job seekers. According to figures for the end of June there were about 337,000 job vacancies, coupled with about 5,000 people looking for jobs through labor exchanges and offices for social affairs.

Wages, Social Benefits, Living Costs

The wages of those employed in the socialized economy, comprising personal wages (including reimbursements and payments out of the profits of factories and cooperatives, bonuses, and prizes out of factory funds amounted to about Z1,380 billion in the first half of 1985, about Z222 billion or 19.1 percent more than during the same period last year.

Personal wages, comprising about 95 percent of total outpayments, amounted to Z1,315 billion and rose by about Z209 billion or 18.9 percent compared to last year. Payments out of the profits of factories and cooperatives amounted to about Z87 billion, about 37 percent more than last year. Payments out of profits constituted about 7 percent of personal wages, but in industry this percentage was about 9 and in construction about 10.

Average monthly wages per each employee in the socialized economy were about Z18,900, that is, about Z3,000 or 18.6 percent more than last year.

Average monthly wages in the material production sphere were Z19,500, that is, 18.9 percent more than last year, whereas in the nonmaterial production sphere they were Z16,900, or 18.2 percent more. Average monthly wages in industry were Z21,500 or 19.8 percent more than last year (in the extracting industries Z34,900, a rise of 18.2 percent, and in the processing industry Z19,600, a rise of 20.2 percent). In construction, average wages were Z20,600, a rise of 19.2 percent, and in transportation Z18,600, a rise of 20.1 percent. In the Polish State Railroad alone, average wages were Z18,900, a rise of 23.1 percent.

Total pensions (except for farmers) during the first half of 1985 were Z309.6 billion, which is Z25.8 billion or 9.1 percent more than last year.

Pensions are rising more quickly because of the increases therein as of March this year. In June the average pension was 18.8 percent higher than in June 1984.

The average monthly pension (except for private farmers) during the first half of 1985 was Z9,207, which is Z912 or 11 percent more than last year.

The average monthly pension constituted about 48.6 percent of average monthly wages, compared with 52 percent last year.

The number of pensions was 5,167,800. This is 75,000 or 1.5 percent more than last year.

Pensions for private farmers totaled Z39.7 billion, and the average such pension was Z6,058.

Payments of benefits out of social insurance (excluding sickness benefits payable out of factory funds and benefits for private farmers) amounted to Z113.2 billion (a growth of 3.5 percent against last year). Family benefits and benefits for looking after sick people amounted to Z79.3 billion, a rise of 1.1 percent. Maternity benefits amounted to Z8.2 billion, a rise of 16.5 percent. But benefits for education purposes fell because of the falling number of people entitled to them. The total of such benefits was Z7.4 billion, or 30.9 percent less than last year.

The rises in retail prices between January and June 1985 and the effects of the 1984 price rises meant that the retail price indicator for goods and services rose 14 percent over last year.

The more important price rises this year include: some food commodities whose prices were raised in March and June, heating, electricity, gas, rents for cooperative housing accommodations, insurance, newspapers and magazines, some household commodities, and electronic equipment.

It is estimated that the effect of the 1985 price rises on the cost of living indicator was about 8 points. This indicator was also affected by the 1984 price rises, mainly involving basic food commodities, fuels, rents, rail and bus fares, and postal and telephone charges. The effect of these rises is estimated between 4 and 5 points.

The cost of living indicator for various categories of people during the first half of this year compared with the first half of last year was as follows:

Item	Households Employed in the Socialized Economy	Peasant Households #	Pensioner Households
	First 6 months of 1985 -- 100		
Total	112.8	112.9	113.8
-- excluding the effects of liquor price rises	112.3	112.2	113.8
Food	111.3	112.8	111.5
Liquor	103.5	103.2	102.2
Nonfood	116.2	116.9	115.1
Services	119	118.5	122.4

# Figure does not take into account homegrown food. The cost of living indicator for peasant households consuming homegrown food is 111.

It is estimated that while the cost of living indicator for employees of the socialized economy has risen by 12.8 percent, the effect of official price rises has been over 4 points, and the remainder of the growth of the indicator stems from price rises imposed by socialized enterprises, private economic units, and market stalls.

Taking these living costs into account, it is reckoned that the average real monthly wages of workers in the socialized economy in the first half of 1985 have risen by about 5 percent compared to the first half of last year. Because of the pension increases as of March 1985, real pensions in the second quarter of this year rose by about 1 percent compared with the same period last year. Nevertheless, average pensions have been over 2 percent less in the first half of the year.

In the first half of 1985, the situation in the financial market was once more affected by people's increased incomes, price increases and, despite increased supplies, inadequate satisfaction of the demand for goods, particularly for nonfoodstuffs and services.

According to the Polish National Bank, the population's income reached a level of Z2,992.5 billion, an increase of 26.3 percent over the figure for the first half of 1984. This increase stemmed mainly from the inclusion of revalorization bonds in calculating income, pay increases, and higher incomes from the sale of agricultural products and goods produced in the private nonagricultural sector of the economy.

The population's financial expenditure amounted to Z2,648.8 billion, an increase of 15.6 percent. People spent Z2,113.2 billion on the purchase of goods, 13.7 percent more than in the first half of 1984. In the first half of 1985 people's financial reserves increased by Z343.7 billion, a figure which includes unrealized revalorization bonds with a value of Z112.2 billion. In the first half of 1984 people's financial reserves increased by Z78.0 billion.

The retail sale of goods at current prices by socialized economic units had a value of Z2,236.5 billion, an increase of 14.6 percent over the first half of 1984. The total value of retail sales can be broken down as follows: foodstuffs, 31.2 percent; alcoholic beverages, 14.2 percent; and nonfoodstuffs, 54.6 percent.

According to preliminary estimates, the retail sale of goods at fixed prices by socialized economic units increased by about 2 percent compared to the first half of 1984.

The supply of essential goods to the market satisfied needs. However, the range of meat did not entirely satisfy demand; there were shortages mainly of better quality pork and pork products. Supplies to the market of remaining foodstuffs, at both previously fixed prices and on the free market, were good. Among these foodstuffs were grain products (with the exception of certain types of buckwheat), butter, animal, and vegetable fats (only in the case of edible oil were supplies inadequate in relation to the continuing demand for this fat), milk, cream, eggs, curds, fruit, vegetables, and potatoes. Despite an improvement in the provision of imported foodstuffs, there were shortages of citrus fruits, spices, cheaper teas, and, at times, coffee.

In the nonfoodstuff market, shortages of articles produced by light industry persisted. There were shortages of bed linen and bed linen materials, men's undergarments, and hosiery. Everyday household items were in short supply (kitchen utensils, pots, pans, tableware), as were light bulbs. Despite increased supplies, demand for the following items has not yet been met: furniture, refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, radios, black-and-white television sets, bicycles, and passenger automobiles. There were occasional shortages of toothpaste, shampoo, and supplies of washing liquids were inadequate. There were shortages of construction industry materials such as iron and steel products, coating materials, and bricks. Trade had at its disposal significant numbers of certain types of footwear and articles of clothing.

Supplies of certain categories of goods for the first half of 1985 were as follows:

Item	Metric Unit of Measure	Absolute Figures	First 6 Months of 1984 -- 100
Meat, poultry, meat and poultry products, giblets	thousands of tons	734	104.2
Fish and fish products	"	119	95.0
Edible fats:	"	276	102.1
-- animal	"	56	107.4
-- oil	"	35	106.0
-- margarine	"	64	95.5
-- butter	"	121	102.5
Milk	millions of liters	1,164	98.3
Matured and processed cheeses	thousands of tons	503	99.8
Cottage cheeses	"	119	111.8
Creams	thousands of tons	123	92.7
Eggs	millions	977	87.5
Wheat flour	thousands of tons	203	94.5
Buckweat	"	83.6	82.6
Pasta	"	40.4	92.5
Sugar	"	462	89.6
Sweets, excluding chocolate	"	87.9	002.1
Chocolate and chocolate products	"	17.3	78.5

Item	Metric Unit of Measure	Absolute Figures	First 6 Months of 1984 -- 100
Vodka, 100 proof	millions of liters	70.3	101.1
Wines and mead	"	145	91.3
Beer	"	528	116.4
Cigarettes	billions	44.6	103.7
Cotton and cottonlike fabrics	thousands of km	59.3	83.0
Wool and woollike fabrics	"	24.6	112.4
Silk and silklike fabrics	"	36.9	97.1
Sewing machines	thousands	152	101.0
Radio sets	"	958	113.2
-- stereo radio sets	"	124	105.4
Radio-tape units	"	268	88.1
Tape recorders and dictaphones	"	179	95.1
Television sets	"	437	125.1
-- black-and-white sets	"	247	118.8
Passenger automobiles	"	76.0	72.0
Bicycles	"	705	106.1
Living room furniture, wooden	thousands of sets	192	111.8
Kitchen furniture, wooden	"	115	85.9
Sofas, couches, settees	thousands	487	93.7
Washing detergents	thousands of tons	109	123.4
Toilet soap	thousands of tons	15.0	93.8
Bituminous coal and bituminous coal briquettes	millions of tons	12.5	103.5
Gasoline	thousands of tons	755	89.7
Cement	"	2,572	79.0
Lime	"	352	98.1
Walling Materials (as solid red bricks)	"	1,874	86.6
Knitwear	millions of articles	179	101.2
Hosiery	millions of pairs	134	113.9
-- including fine ladies' pantyhose	"	47	149.6
Overcoats made from fabrics	millions	6.2	89.8
Outfits made from fabrics	"	22.6	101.7
Undergarments	"	18.1	111.7
Footwear (total)	millions of pairs	67.3	90.9
-- with leather uppers and made from artificial materials	"	38.4	86.9
Aluminum and enameled kitchen and household utensils	millions	17.8	102.3
Zinc-coated pails and other vessels	millions	4.0	106.6
Rustproof tableware	"	17.6	116.3
Electric washing machines, and spin dryers	thousands	284	104.0
Automatic washing machines	"	252	135.6
Refrigerators and freezers	"	541	140.0

The value of stock in shops, booths, and warehouses (at current prices) amounted to Z752.3 billion on 30 June, an increase of 28.5 percent compared to the end of June 1984. The total value of foodstuffs was 14.2 percent, alcoholic beverages 4.4 percent, and nonfoodstuff goods 81.4 percent. In many categories of goods, particularly foodstuffs, the level of stocks did not permit the goods in question to be on sale at all times.

The population's expenditure on services provided by socialized economic units was, at current prices, 23.7 percent higher than in the first half of 1984. In real terms this represents an increase in the population's expenditure on services of about 4 percent.

Social and Cultural Services

It is estimated that state expenditure on social and cultural services -- this embraces education and upbringing, the arts, health, social services, sports, and tourism -- amounted to Z452.4 billion zlotys and in the first half of 1985 was 20.3 percent higher than in the first half of 1984.

During the 1984-85 school year preschool care was provided for 1,298,000 children, 48.4 percent of all children between the ages of 3 and 6. Preschool care was provided for 98.7 percent of all 6-year-olds, compared to 97.6 last year.

During 1984-85, 7,012,000 people attended schools of all types. Of these 4,771,000 attended elementary schools; other schools below secondary level and first-grade art schools were attended by 806,000; secondary schools and postsecondary establishments were attended by 1,085,000 (this includes 375,000 general higher school students). Compared to the previous school year, the number of students attending schools of all kinds increased by 2.1 percent. The number of pupils attending elementary schools increased by 3.1 percent, whereas the number attending secondary schools and post-high school establishments declined by 2.2 percent; the number of students attending institutions of higher education declined by 5.4 percent.

At the end of the 1984-85 school year, 482,000 pupils graduated from elementary schools, an increase of more than 3 percent over the previous year's figure. There were about 218,000 graduates of basic vocational schools, an increase of around 26 percent. About 264,000 students completed their studies at secondary schools and postsecondary school education establishments, about 4 percent fewer than in the previous year. About 201,000 students graduated from schools for the nonworking population, a drop of 3 percent. About 34,000 students graduated from higher schools in the first half of 1985, about 13 percent fewer than in the first half of 1984.

Grants were received by 111,119,000 students attending institutions of higher education, 44.3 percent of full-time students.

At the end of June this year there were 2,095,000 beds in general hospitals, 22,000 more than in June last year. There are now 56.3 hospital beds for every 10,000 persons (in the first half of 1984 there were 56.1). There were 70,900 doctors and 17,100 dental surgeons practicing in June 1985. For every 10,000 people there are 19.1 doctors and 4.6 dental surgeons.

At the end of June this year there were 3,273 health centers, 16 more than at the end of June last year.

At the end of June 1985 there were 102,400 places in nursery schools and 64,000 places in social welfare homes. Compared to the same period last year, this represents an increase of 625 places in nursery schools and 120 in places at social welfare homes.

Publishing houses included in the central publishing plan produced 2,450 titles (books and brochures), with a total of 110.5 million copies. There was no change in the number of titles published compared to last year, but the number of printed copies increased by 2.6 percent. Fifty-two papers were published with printing runs totaling 1.22 billion copies. Although the number of titles published remained the same as last year, the number of copies printed declined by 5.5 percent. Printing runs produced 4.533 million copies, published for 757 periodicals. The number of titles rose by about 1 percent and the number of copies by about 0.9 percent.

At the end of the first half of 1985, 9.4 million radio subscribers (2.4 percent more than in June last year) and 8 million television subscribers (2.4 percent more than in June last year) were registered.

MESSNER ON ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS, GOALS

AU310908 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 85 p 6

[Interview with Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, by Karol Mikulka: "Honest Work Will Be Decisive"; date and place not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Comrade Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and PPR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, granted an interview to our special correspondent on the fulfillment of tasks in the third 3-year plan for consolidating the Polish economy and on the goals in the next 5-year plan.

Mikulka: The Polish national economy has entered the last half-year of the consolidated plan. How do you appraise the current situation?

Messner: The basic goal of the 1983--85 plan is to stabilize our economy, to revive all its functions, and to achieve palpable progress on the path toward securing economic equilibrium and ensuring the growth of production. The results achieved to date allow us to voice the hypothesis that the adopted program will be fulfilled.

Mikulka: What is the main point, in this context?

Messner: In the past 2 years our industrial production has achieved a higher volume than that set by the plan, and the indexes for the entire 3-year period have been overfulfilled. We have succeeded in restricting inflation, and we are gradually giving up the rationing system that has regulated the sales of a number of goods since 1981. We can state that, provided we work honestly, the 3-year plan will be fulfilled despite the problems caused by this year's severe winter, and in many spheres even overfulfilled.

Mikulka: Is this reflected on the Polish market?

Messner: The plan fulfillment is reflected in better deliveries of foodstuffs and industrial goods to the market, in the development of housing construction, and in enhanced care for our fellow citizens who are in somewhat greater economic need. But not everywhere have we achieved results with which we can be satisfied. This applies primarily to our progress in raising labor efficiency and productivity, and to the utilization of knowledge acquired in scientific-technological development. We must resolve these problems during the next 5-year plan.

Mikulka: Can you characterize the most important tasks in the next 5-year plan?

Messner: Apart from improving the organization of work and implementing new economic solutions, it is imperative that we modernize the production means and replace obsolete technologies by modern methods. We must get rid of production processes with high material and energy consumption and orient ourselves toward production processes with long-term prospects, which will make the best use of our own resources and will respect the needs of environmental protection. At the same time the new production processes must guarantee goods of a high quality and a high technical and utility value. In this connection it is neccessary to take a great step forward in electronics; to be more courageous in approaching robotization; and to expand and bring the utilization of biotechnologies up to industrial standards. It is also most necessary to enhance the activity of our technical staff and to make better use of the results of science in practice. Finally, we must carry out the difficult, but nevertheless inevitable, selection of preferred directions of development.

Mikulka: What kind of role will be played by investments?

Messner: The basic factors of plan preparation for the years 1986-90 are the possibilities in the investment sphere. They will determine decisions on progress in the modernization of the national economy, on the introduction of new technology and techniques, and on our overcoming the aging of production means. After a period of weighty restrictions, we need a growing share of investments in the national income and the best possible utilization of the means spent. That is why we regard both this year and the next 5-year plan as a most important period for shaping long-term trends of development in our economy.

Mikulka: There is talk about three variants of the plan. Can you explain them?

Messner: The first variant envisages the acquisition of necessary means for satisfying the basic needs of our national economy while utilizing the existing production means. The second variant is based on the growth of production, which would enable us to start modernizing the national economy and achieve a more emphatic growth of consumption. The third variant envisages a speedier restoration of the consumption level and a greater modernization of production means than the first two variants. It counts on a complicated, but nevertheless realistic, course in reducing the consumption of energy and raw and other materials, and on a further increase in labor productivity. The possibility of modernizing our national economy depends on this, as does the rate of our consumption increase. For the time being we cannot count on a high consumption. However, of course, none of the variants of the 5-year plan is counting on a decrease -- they all count on a slight annual increase of about 2 percent.

Mikulka: All this is also closely connected with Poland's cooperation within the CEMA framework.

Messner: The 40th CEMA session recently held in Warsaw proved the similarity of the needs and goals of all member-countries. Our country will naturally not be absent from the common effort; it wants to contribute to the development of cooperation with all its might and possibilities. Polish machinery and equipment for mines and ships, construction machinery, chemical products, blueprints, and complete equipment for the chemical industry have all had a good reputation these many years. Apart from that, we can show rich results in the work of our engineers and designers in nuclear power engineering. All this we are also placing at the disposal of our friends. We see our place in the international division of labor within the CEMA framework, and we are prepared to make a material and intellectual contribution ot the development of the socialist community.

AUSTERITY PROGRAM RESULTS TERMED POSITIVE

AU021309 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At the beginning of the eighties the limited potential of the base of materials and fuels became a check on the development of the Polish economy. That is why it is necessary to fully implement the tasks of the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan to reverse these disadvantageous trends.

The most important task is to reduce the material and energy intensiveness of the entire economy in order to increase industrial production 14-16 percent in 1985, while increasing the flow of producer goods 7-9 percent.

The measures taken on the initiative of the government to achieve the goals of the national socioeconomic plan were laid down in the "austerity program," the results of which in the past 2 years can be assessed as generally positive, except that the material and energy intensiveness of domestic production continues to be high. The best results were achieved in 1983, but in 1984 the rate of reducing material and energy intensiveness was lower because of the exhaustion of simple production reserves.

Some of the measures that crucially helped to reduce the material intensiveness of production included the rational exploitation of materials, the lowering of stocks, and the more intensive development of recycling.

In trying to evaluate the implementation of the austerity program, the Office for Materials carried out another annual poll in 380 production enterprises, which account for one-third of the production of socialized industry. Almost 50 percent of these enterprises failed to use motivational solutions aimed at promoting a thrifty management of materials. They also showed little interest in promoting modernization measures to reduce the consumption of materials and fuels.

The increase in material production and national income planned for 1986-90 to promote the country's economic development and raise our living standards can be achieved only if we decidely improve the effectiveness of our management of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. Improvements in the exploitation of material resources must enable us to achieve two-thirds of the planned increase without increasing the flow of producer goods.

Such a considerable improvement in the effectiveness of economic management calls for correctly programming activities to this end, and this is being done in the work on the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan. In addition, a number of economic solutions have to be modified, and this is also being done.

All the activities of the economic center will stimulate enterprises to rationally exploit their materials and energy because enterprises are the true factors in implementing the program for increasing the effectiveness with which materials, fuels, and energy are exploited. We cannot expect positive results unless enterprises actively help to implement this program.

JARUZELSKI PRAISES WORK OF SEJM EIGHTH TERM

LD312220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] After the end of today's Sejm debates, a meeting took place between political and state authorities and deputies of the Sejm's eighth term of office.

Among the speakers was Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] The eighth term of office of our Sejm is drawing to a close; at times it was so dramatic but at the same time so different, creative, and fruitful. After all, we often hear views about this hard-working Sejm, which has approved so many laws and resolutions in the course of its work. There are various opinions on this subject, but one thing is certain, that without this legislative foundation the socialist renewal could not function, our socialist state could not gain in strength, and our socialist democracy could not develop.

A great achievement of the Sejm is the shaping of a new style of work, a style that has entered the blood, the circulation of the activities of the Polish parliament. All this has given the Sejm's eigth term of office a great deal of authority. It will pass into the history of our people's parliamentarianism as the Sejm of the great cause, the Sejm of devoted service to the fatherland, and above all, an effective Sejm. For all of this I wish to express most sincerely gratitude as chairman of the council of ministers, who, during these difficult times, ceaselessly received support, help, and understanding for the activity of the government.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I want to sincerely thank the Sejm Presidium, led by Stanislaw Gucwa, Comrade Marshal to thank all the Sejm circles and parliamentary groups, and to thank all the deputies for such constructive and amicable cooperation. At the same time I wish them all personal success, much health, and all the best. [applause] [end recording]

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS MEETING ON SEJM ELECTIONS

LD021423 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] A meeting of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council is being held in Warsaw and is being attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, and Stanislaw Gucwa. The debate is devoted to further tasks of the Sejm election campaign, and especially to criteria setting a base for the national electoral registry.

Marian Orzechowski gave an introduction to the discussion and presented candidates to the registry. As he said, the proposed shape of the registry is an expression of political realism. He expressed hope that it will gain public acceptance. Professor Orzechowski said that 119 candidates have been nominated. Out of them, 50 of the best will be elected.

Prof Orzechowski underscored in his speech that the final decision on who will be elected to the Sejm rests with the electorate.

CITIZENS GIVE SUGGESTIONS ON JARUZELSKI UN SPEECH

LD021721 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 2 Aug 85

["First Suggestions Concerning Jaruzelski's Speech in U.N." -- PAP headlines]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 2 (PAP) -- In keeping with an announcement made by the government press spokesman last week, public consultation prior to a speech to be delivered by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 40th U.N. General Assembly session this autumn on key questions of the contemporary world started August 1.

In the speech, the Polish premier will present Poland's view on the international situation and definite guidelines of Polish foreign policy. Before the premier expresses his nation's voice in the U.N., he wishes to learn a detailed opinion of citizens.

The telephone set rang almost uninterruptedly in the Office of the Council of Ministers during the first two-hour consultation yesterday afternoon. Here are some examples:

Secretary of the factory committee of the Spolem food cooperation in Czestochowa Andrzej Merdzik deems the problem of the security of life on earth and guarantees for peace to be the most important question that should be presented to the U.N. General Assembly.

Jozef Brudnicki, a lawyer of Warsaw, believes that there is a need to stress the fact in the U.N. that Poland's foreign policy and her stand on international issues are similar or convergent with the ones adopted by Third World countries.

A woman resident of Warsaw asks the premier to emphasize inviolability of Poland's frontiers in the U.N.

Kazimierz Michalski, a lawyer from Warsaw, justifies his proposal to introduce the problem of economic security and food self-sufficiency into the premier's speech in the U.N.

Andrzej Kowalczyk of Bialystok stresses that the U.S. application of sanctions and restrictions is, in his conviction, an invariable element of the policy of that country. There is a need to take account of this fact in Polish foreign policy.

Danuta Filipowska, a bank employee in Zielona Gora, proposes that the premier should mention in the U.N. the need to immediately reduce armaments and assign thus obtained funds to extend assistance to starving people in Africa.

The consultation will last a month and a half and its results will be carefully examined and made public.

OLSZOWSKI ON NEED FOR DETENTE, CSCE PROCESS

AU301623 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 29 Jul 85 pp 5-6

[Article by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs: "Detente -- Possible and Necessary"]

[Text] The idea of an all-European conference on security and cooperation was viewed by the socialist countries as materialization of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical and economic systems. The main objective of this policy has been and still remains the transformation of Europe, whose territory has twice been the place where destructive world wars have started, into a continent of lasting peace and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation.

The initiatives to convene an all-European conference, raised collectively or individually by the socialist countries, also included Poland's proposal, submitted to the United Nations in 1964, to hold a broad international meeting "to review the entire set of problems concerning security in Europe," a proposal supported and developed by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Bucharest in 1966.

The consistent stance of the socialist states and the growing realism in the policy of several West European countries yielded their results in the late sixties and early seventies, taking the form of a considerable improvement in international relations. A basis for this process was provided by the recognition of an approximate equilibrium of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and the approval of the concept of peaceful coexistence. Bilateral and multilateral talks and accords resulted in the creation of the structure of detente, whose most important element was the CSCE. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, offered the following high assessment of the results of this process in his 8 May 1985 report: "In our view, the invaluable experience of the seventies exists in this respect. It was then that sound political, legal, moral and psychological foundations were laid for cooperation between states from the two systems under new historical conditions, including cooperation on such delicate issues as the countries' security."

The suspension of the positive process of detente over the last few years is the result of the policy of confrontation followed by the imperialist forces, and primarily the United States. The ongoing easing of tension was seen by them as incompatible with the arms buildup programs, implemented in the United States and within NATO, whose purpose is not only to attain military superiority but also to force upon the socialist countries the vast burden of defense expenditures and thus halt their socioeconomic development.

Washington's stubborn desire to attain unilateral military superiority and the lack of goodwill for mutual agreement have paralyzed the work of all disarmament forums. The start of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the constant growth of military budgets, and NATO's increasingly aggressive doctrines could not failed to have a pernicious effect on all-European cooperation. Following a line of confrontation, the United States and some NATO countries have introduced the practice of sanctions and subordinated economic relations to political objectives. The stepping up of subversive actions aginst socialist states in the ideology and propaganda spheres, and the attempts to interfere in internal affairs have become an extension of the policy of blackmail in the military and economic spheres. The growth of militarist trends in the West has activated revanchist forces in the FRG, which are openly calling for changes in the territorial and political order established as a result of World War II and postwar development in Europe.

We perceive the process that started after the all-European conference as an organic whole, within which all principles and propvisions are of equal weight and significance. Their consistent implementation must further the mutual enrichment of bilateral and multilateral contacts and the consolidation of the system created during the late seventies termed "European infrastructure of peace and cooperation."

Political life in Europe is a dynamic process that undergoes changes due not only to the influence of destructive factors and antagonisms, but also to constructive actions by responsible political forces. Sober-minded European politicans are aware that, at the prevailing military-technical levels, mankind's existence and future depend on a return to the process of detente and the rendering of this process irreversible.

Peace is not just the absence of war. We are not satisfied with this limited view. Peace with the threat of nuclear destruction hanging over it is not sufficient for peoples. This is why the increasingly broad understanding that threats and danger can be ultimately eliminated only be means of dialogue and cooperation must be seen as the most important gain from the process that began with the all-European conference 10 years ago. The return to the policy of dentente is possible and, furthermore, necessary.

OLSZOWSKI ON COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION

AU301123 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- During a meeting with political-economic aktivs in Biala Podlaska on 25 July, Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, said that the present year has brought further visible signs that Poland's political isolation is being broken and its position in the international arena strengthened. The meeting was an attempt to answer the questions of where we are and what Poland's international situation is, as well as what trends are to be expected in the near future.

S. Olszowski also attended a meeting of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship organization commission, which discussed, among other things, the shaping of patriotic-defensive attitudes among young people.

NIK CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES INTERACTION WITH SEJM

LD051459 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 5 Aug 85

["NIK -- Sejm's Control Arm" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 5 -- In an interview for PAP Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control (NIK) Gen. Tadeusz Hupalowski said, inter alia:

"The main subject of NIK's interest is to control the fulfillment of the tasks of the national socio-economic plan and budget, implementation of the laws and other normative acts, and inspection of the fulfillment of the Sejm resolutions, which determine basic directions of the socio-economic activity of the state.

"In those fields NIK presents to the Sejm synthetic reports on the results of inspections. Last year we presented 71 such reports to the Sejm, and delivered 83 ones to the Sejm countries.

"While examining a problem, the Sejm bodies are given, besides reports presented by the administration bodies, a NIK standpoint, which is based on the results of concrete controls -- a kind of a supplementary report on each problem.

"In our activity we put the main emphasis on inspections of functioning of the economic mechanisms within the new system of management. We have also made an assessment of implementation of the programme of economizing in industrial enterprises in all fields of the economy.

"We gave a great importance to inspection in the field of agriculture and food production. NIK's subject of interest was also problems connected with meeting the needs of society in the sphere of social, cultural, educational and health services.

"At one of the recent sessions the Sejm Presidium decided to present to the Sejm of the next term a proposal that Sejm committees systematically examine the implementation of the NIK post-inspection suggestions by individual ministries concerned.

"The adoption of this rule will undoubtedly strengthen the Sejm's political control over the administration, and at the same time increase the effectiveness of NIK's activity.

"In our documents we try not only to record the existing picture and to provide a photographic representation of the economic and social situation and organizational and legal state. We also point out the causes of the situation, show those mechanisms which function incorrectly and persons who are responsible for this. We also formulate decisions which can lead to an improvement in the situation."

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL QUESTIONED ON RISES IN TARIFFS

LD051511 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Excerpts] You surely remember, ladies and gentlemen, how a year ago at the frontier crossings on our western border there were huge lines of cars purchased abroad. Their owners desperately wanted to bring them across the border before the duty increase, which, at the time, seemed enormous. It was said at the time that never again would it be worthwhile to buy a Golf car in the FRG. It turned out, however, that it was worthwhile because a year has not yet passed and car import duties have gone up again. Probably once again before 14 August -- that is before the day these new duties are imposed -- there will again be lines of cars at border crossings.

We asked Anna Andrzewska to corner someone from the Customs Office and have him clarify the reasons for this rise. Our reporter happened upon the deputy chairman of the main Customs Office, Mr Jozef (?Olszak).

[Begin recording] [Andrzewska] Mr Chairman [as heard], at the news conference jointly organized last week by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the main Customs Office, I had the impression that you gentlemen wish to convince us all, that is us journalists and through us all of society, that the new customs tariffs, the increased duties, are to be a blessing for us. I have listened carefully to all the speeches and cannot detect this blessing. Please explain it to us again: Of what benefit is this duty increase? How does the man in the street benefit?

[(?Olszak)] We said, and this remains a fact, that raising the duty on any item is certainly of no benefit to those involved. However, it is worth saying that our tariffs....

[Andrzewska, interrupting] But you are talking of general social aims?

[(?Olszak)] Yes, and in this case, if we consider that if one introduces duty increases that arise from concrete economic or social motives, these are obviously of direct benefit to our country. In this case, as concerns the combating of certain tendencies to speculate in some articles, or the channeling of goods for internal export, Polish customs duties are extremely liberal, allowing for the possibility of bringing in a whole variety of goods to the value of hundreds of thousands of zlotys.

[Andrzewska] So, the case of cars?

[(?Olszak)] The 25,000 cars that Polish citizens brought in last year represent hundreds of thousands of dollars left abroad. Dollars spent in the particular balance of payments situation in our country. [sentence as heard] Without limiting the possibilities for importing these cars, we intervene by creating circumstances, let us say instruments, directing this individual purchase through the channels of state enterprises -- Polmot, Polimar. We heard them giving information about their potential, wider potential. We shall see in practice how they cope with these new requirements, if they arise, and it seems they should arise.

[Andrezewska] Nevertheless, I have a feeling, and I think many thousands of our listeners also have it, that the fact that you raised the duty on cars -- and by you I mean the main Customs Office -- the fact that you raised the duty on sheepskins several times over, on leather articles, on luxury equipment such as videos and steros, has nothing to do with speculation. In other words, speculation unfortunately laughs at this, openly or discreetly.

[(Olszak)] In all certainty here there are limited possibilities of influencing the liquidation of certain speculation phenomena; but the customs tariffs have no ambition to find a soluton to everything. Customs instruments never solve the problem fully, especially in a situation where there is no market equilibrium or a difference in exchange rates. [end recording]

Who, in your opinion, ladies and gentlemen, won in this conversation? Whose arguments were more convincing? This, of course, depends on who the listener is, If he is someone who was planning to buy a car abroad, he will agree with our reporter and be furious that he must either change his plans or pay a duty of more than 1 million zlotys, in the case of a Golf. If, on the other hand, he is someone who pays out of his savings and out of his modest duty travel allowances for a couple of kilograms of tangerines for his children and a couple of pairs of tights for his wife from abroad, of course he will agree with the customs office representative. I do not wish to begin comparing the customs duty policies of other countries: I will say in brief that they are very similar to ours, and I want, before discussions begin in you homes, to recall that duties exist to protect the interests of the majority. Please bear this in mind during your discussion.

SPORTS UNION SUSPENDS ATHLETE'S MEMBERSHIP

LD052247 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Today PAP has published a communique by the Polish Light Athletic Union [PZLA] and the Baltic Gdynia Sport Club. Here is the text:

The West German press has been reporting for some weeks that Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz [Olympic champion and former world record holder in pole-vaulting] is staying in the FRG on a private visit with his family and that he does not intend to come home.

Neither a statement nor an explanation by Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz has been issued, thus a final opinion in this case would be premature.

But the fact is that Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz has violated his duties as a member of the club and as a member of the national squad by breaking a training and competition program and by not taking part in the national championship held 2-4 August in Bydgoszcz without giving any explanation.

In this connection the club decided to suspend Kozakiewicz's rights as a member and the PZLA his membership in the national squad.

A final decision will be made following a full investigation of the matter, and the public will be informed.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEC MEETING IN NEPTUN

AU051008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Report on the meeting held by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee under RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu's chairmanship in Neptun on 3 August]

[Text] In its 3 August meeting held in Neptun under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee analyzed a report on plan fulfillment in industry, investments, and foreign trade during the 1 January-31 July period. It was pointed out that although a relatively high growth rate had been achieved overall, the results during that period in some major sectors of the national economy were not up to plan provisions.

Proceeding from this state of affairs the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, severely criticized the shortfalls in the activity of certain ministries that have led to the nonfulfillment of tasks stipulated by production programs, thus creating a number of difficulties in the proper progress of the economic activity. Specifically, the management of the ministries of petroleum, mines, and electrical power, machine building, the construction material industry, and light industry were asked to firmly put a halt to the lack of responsibility, order, and discipline that is still obvious in those sectors, so that activity will resume its normal course as soon as possible and that the complete fulfillment of planned tasks will be ensured.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the government, ministries, centrals, and enterprises to effectively and responsibly solve all problems regarding the complete fulfillment of planned provisions for exports, stressing that this is an essential problem of the plan fulfillment. Firm measures are necessary to rigorously respect contracts concluded with domestic and foreign partners, so that all products involved are delivered on schedule and under the best of qualitative conditions.

The party secretary general also requested that firmer and more consistent action be taken to strengthen quality control in all areas, so that no produce can leave the factory without meeting the rigorous qualitative conditions established.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that all necessary conditions exist to fulfill this year's plan and asked the government and its executive bureau, the State Planning Committee, the ministry for material-technical supply and control of the management of fixed assets, and all economic ministries to assume greater responsibility in promoting a spirit of proper organization, order, and discipline in all economic units, so as to fulfill the established plan provisions and especially those for exports.

In close connection with the questions related to the fulfillment of the plan, the PEC further analyzed the report on the employment of machinery, equipment, and installations in industry, construction and transport in the first half of 1985, and the report on the levels of raw and auxiliary materials stock on 1 July 1985. Adequate measures were set for the improvement of the activity in these domains. The proposals on the organization and subordination of the territorial units were also examined and approved.

Another report analyzed and endorsed in the same meeting comprised measures referring to the economic and financial self-administration and the self-financing of the administrative-territorial units.

In connection with the complete self-financing of the administrative-territorial units, the report establishes precise criteria and provisions to define the actions to be included in the budgets of local state bodies and those to be envisaged in the national budget. The proposals will be submitted for debates and approval to the congress of people's councils due this autumn. Also analyzed were measures regarding further improvement of the activity of physical planning and it was established that they be debated and approved by the congress of people's councils.

Analyzing the evolution of the major demographic phenomena in the first half of this year, the PEC requested that all responsible factors in that domain show utmost concern for the rigorous implementation of the legal provisions and of the whole package of measures established for securing a proper demographic growth.

Also during its 3 August meeting, the PEC debated and approved the report referring to the activity unfolded by the party bodies and organizations for strengthening the party ranks in the first half of 1985, as well as the report on the activity started in the first half of 1985 for the settlement of the proposals, intimations, complaints, and applications of the working people addressed to the party leadership.

During the 3 August RCP Central Committee PEC meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania during 5-10 July by President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta. Unanimously approving the results of the new Romanian-Maltese dialogue -- which proceeded under the favorable conditions created by the accords and documents covenanted during the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to Malta in 1983 -- the PEC appreciated that it was a new illustration of the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Malta, an expression of the joint wish to further expand, on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual esteem, respect, and advantage.

The PEC pointed to the importance of the exchange of views made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Agatha Barbara on international issues and appreciated that it had underscored the fact that Romania and Malta had similar or very close positions on the major questions of the contemporary world. Stress was laid on the importance of the assessments made by the two presidents that under the current international circumstances -- which are particularly complex and serious -- the fundamental issues of our epoch were the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in particular, the achievement of disarmament, the ensurance of peoples' peace and life.

Appreciating the results of the visit, the PEC expressed the belief that, in keeping with the talks and agreements reached during the new summit, Romania and Malta would strengthen even more their cooperation and collaboration both bilaterally and internationally, for the affirmation of the policy of peace and disarmament, and of security and detente in Europe and the world over.

The PEC also resolved current problems of the party and state activity.

SCINTEIA HAILS USSR DECISION ON NUCLEAR TESTS

AU310941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 31 Jul 85

["A Constructive Act in the Interest of International Peace and Security -- a Commentary in Newspaper SCINTEIA of July 31 " -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1985 -- The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has been a great concern for peoples everywhere. New types of weapons with an increasingly greater destructive force have been developed and tested, new nuclear arms have been deployed in Europe which, along with the plans for the militarization of space, have considerable increased the danger of another world war that would inevitably turn nuclear and lead to the annihilation of mankind, of living conditions on our planet.

Under these circumstances, public opinion in this country and broad sections of the world public opinion have learnt with particular interest of the statement that the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, made on the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to stop all nuclear tests beginning August 6. This is accompanied by a call on the United States of America to halt its nuclear tests. The moratorium that the Soviet Union has announced ends on January 1, 1986, but can be extended beyond that date if the U.S.A. refrains from undertaking nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union's decision to institute a moratorium on nuclear tests is a positive step toward the great desideratum of stopping the arms race, and expression of the goodwill spirit and confidence that should prevail in the efforts for the conclusion of appropriate agreements to end the arms competition, nuclear tests and the manufacture of new nuclear weapons to the complete elimination of nuclear arms that would relieve mankind of the nuclear nightmare.

Socialist Romania, the Romanian people - as the statement of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES shows - welcomes the Soviet Union's new initiative as an outstanding contribution to a general and complete nuclear test ban, to disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all. This country has constantly stressed that peoples expect a passage from words to deeds, to concrete measures to stop the arms race, avert the nuclear threat. It was to that effect that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said from the rostrum of the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee and of the central party active: "There is nothing more important than to save mankind from nuclear disaster, from annihilation, to ensure the foremost right of nations and individuals to existence, to liberty, to life and peace, and to achieve this, no effort should be spared".

Romania is known to have repeatedly underscored the need for disarmament negotiations to be accompanied by measures aimed at ending nuclear tests and the development of new nuclear weapons. As President Nicolai Ceausescu underlined, negotiations should not be used as a screen behind which the arms race may go on, to divert the peoples' attention from the mounting nuclear threat. Peoples can no longer accept disarmament negotiations to be held as the arms race continues.

Hailing the new initiative of the Soviet Union unilaterally to stop all nuclear tests, the Romanian people, peace-loving quarters are hopeful the measure will be followed by a similar one on the part of the United States of America. There is no doubt that if the two great nuclear powers stop all nuclear tests, the world political atmosphere would benefit by it. The fact will give an impetus to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons and to the negotiations going on in other international fora on disarmament.

Forty years after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, at a time when peoples around the world are waiting for resolute concrete steps toward the elimination of the nuclear threat, of the grave threat to world peace, the nuclear powers can prove out their will and resolve for mankind never to go through the unimaginable tragedy of a new world conflagration.

The Romanian people, like all peoples of the world, expect the United States of America to react positively to the Soviet Union's initiative concerning the cessation of all nuclear tests, to previously taken measures on the institution of a moratorium on nuclear tests. [sentence as received] Unquestionably, this will help build up confidence and promote understanding, improve Soviet-American relations, and would positively reflect in the international atmosphere.

In line with its principles and convictions, with its international policy of peace and understanding among peoples, Socialist Romania views the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, the elimination of nuclear threat and the safequarding of peace as essential for the world today. In the name of this vital desideratum of humanity, no effort should be spared and no chance should be missed. Any initiative, any measure on that line ought to have echo, a positive reaction in support of the fundamental aspirations and interests of all peoples to live in a nuclear-free world, a world of peace and cooperation.

INDONESIA'S SUHARTO, PETRESCU DISCUSS TIES

AU011435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1430 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 1/8/85 -- Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, received Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Indonesian Government Commission on Economic and Technological Collaboration. The president of Indonesia was conveyed on the occasion in behalf of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu a warm, friendly salute and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Indonesian people -- wishes of peace, prosperity and progress.

Thanking, President Suharto requested that President Nicolea Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a message of warm friendship and wishes of good health, personal happiness, new successes and welfare for the friendly Romanian people.

During the talk on the occasion emphasis was placed on the fact that the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples developed permanently, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the official visit paid to Indonesia by President Nicolae Ceausescu. The resolution was reiterated to give another substantive impact to the collaboration between Romania and Indonesia, especially through expanding the economic cooperation and increasing the volume of commercial exchanges in the interests of the two peoples.

The interview was attended by Y.B. Sumarlin, minister of National Development Planning, chairman for Indonesia of the joint government commission.

CEAUSESCU, OTHERS VISIT NAVY UNITS 2 AUGUST

AU021812 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of our Armed Forces, today paid a working visit, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to military navy units in Mangalia.

This visit, in which Comrades Emil Bobu, Tudor Postelnicu, Ion Stoian, Silviu Curticeanu, and Nicolae Mihalache, first secretary of the Constanta County party committee, participated was an opportunity to examine important aspects with regard to the construction of various types of vessels and the supply of our Navy with the necessary equipment in keeping with the provisions put forward by the supreme commander.

On arrival, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed with great military honors. Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, presented a report. A navy guard presented arms. The national anthem of the SR of Romania was played.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were briefed on recent naval construction achievements in our country. A battle cruiser was lying at anchor decked with flags in honor of the arrival of the supreme commander.

Before boarding the battle cruiser, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were briefed, with the use of a model, about the technical and operational features of this new vessel.

Young officers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu in token of the great appreciation and regard by the soldiers of our military Navy. An exiting event took place: Amidst the applause of those present, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cut the inaugural ribbon of this vessel, to which he gave the name Muntenia. The battle cruiser was then visited, a vessel that in its design, equipment, and quality of workmanship meets all requirements, being among the largest and most modern vessels in our military Navy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other comrades of the party-state leadership were invited to become acquainted with the various compartments of the vessel and the combat technology aboard.

At the end of the visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed congratulations to the management of the ministry of shipbuilding [as heard] for the results achieved and requested that further action be taken with devotion and self-denial to modernize the Navy and the Armed Forces of the SR of Romania in order to constantly improve the combat readiness and policial training of all our country's soldiers.

The minister of national defense assured Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu that the sailors and all military personnel of our Army are determined to carry out the orders of the supreme commander to the letter, to completely fulfill the mission entrusted to them -- also from a qualitative point of view -- and to firmly defend the people's revolutionary accomplishments and the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our dear homeland, the SR of Romania.

LEADERS' MESSAGE GREETS CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291329 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 26 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba, Havana:

The 32d anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, the day of the Cuban national insurrection, offers us the pleasant opportunity to convey to you and, through you, to the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba, and to the Cuban people warmest congratulations and cordial, friendly greetings on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf.

The revolutionary event of 26 July 1953 marked the beginning of a great turning point in the Cuban people's history. In the time that has elapsed since the victory of the revolution, noteworthy achievements have been achieved in all areas -- political, economic, and social -- under PCC leadership. On the anniversary of that important event, in the year of the Third PCC Congress, we wish you increasingly greater successes in building socialism in your homeland.

We are convinced that Romanian-Cuban relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation will expand and intensify to a greater extent to the benefit of the Romanian people and Cuban people and in the interest of the cause of socialism, progress, detente, and international cooperation.

Please accept, Comrade Fidel Castro, our comradely greetings and best wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the Cuban people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

OLTEANU GREETS CHINESE COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

AU311944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1985 -- Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania, addressed a congratulatory telegram to Zhang Aiping, state counsellor, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, on the 58th foundation anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

On the same occasion, a festive meeting took place at the military academy.

Shi Shangwen, military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China to Romania spoke of the importance of the celebrated event.

The participants in the meeting were shown a pictorial exhibition and documentary pictures presenting moments from the life and activity of the military in the People's Republic of China.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS CONCLUSIONS

LD021728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0600 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Proceeding from the public discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Presidium, from the conclusions of the 16t session of the LCY Central Committee, and from the need to further promote the role and work of the LCY Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee considered the realization of its role, discussed its work at its 18th session, and adopted the following conclusions:

1. In the present complex stage of social development, the LCY Central Committee should act to a greater extent than previously as the center in which the policy of the LCY program is formulated and implemented. By means of its clear ideopolitical orientation the LCY Central Committee must direct the entire LCY and urge all the organized socialis forces forward and must directly initiate the LCY rank and file's actions aimed at overcoming economic difficulties, further developing socialist self-managment, and strengthe ing the unity of the LCY, and thus also the unity and stability of our society.

In realizing its role, the LCY Central Committee will hold meetings in good time and on the basis of comprehensive and democratic preparations to discuss and adopt uniform ideopolitical attitudes on the settling of fundamental development issues of the Yugosla socialist community and the activity of the LCY. It will pay particular attention to issues that are the subject of ideopolitical differences and wavering. The LCY Central Committee will initiate and organize actions aimed at the uniform implementation of adopted policy and will ensure that tasks are carried out.

The LCY Central Committee will encourage more efficient work by means of the consistent and responsible realization of its own role and by means of the work done by all organizations, organs, and bodies of the LCY and above all by the Central Committees of the LCs of the republics and the provincial committees of the LC.

The work of the LCY Central Committee and all the organs and organizations of the LCY should contribute to a resolution shift in the center of gravity of the ideopolitical action of the LC to self-managing organs, sociopolitical organizations and communities, to the entire field of functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, and to the process of harmonization of self-managing interests. In this way the LCY will free itself from the need to act together with the organs of state and even directly take over their functions and responsibilities and will prepare itself for a successful struggle against statism and bureaucratism.

The LCY Central Committee will initiate intensified activities of the organizations and organs of the LCY in the organizations and associations of associated labor, delegate assemblies, and all other institutions of sociopolitical communities with the aim of increasing production, productivity, exports, and the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of coordinated programs so that the LCY can go to the 13th congress with significant results in the realization of the goals and tasks of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

The LCY Central Committee will carry out its obligations arising from the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and from the adopted program of work, which envisages the building of a unified ideopolitical basis for settling key and priority questions facing our society. The LCY Central Committee Presidium, the central and provincial committees of the LC, and all the organizations and organs of the LCY and its rank and file are duty-bound to implement the attitudes and conclusions of the LCY consistently and without delay.

2. The modern conditions of social development and the activity of the LCY in the system of socialist self-managing democracy and the difficulties, contradictions, and problems confronting our society impose the need for the adaptation, better organization, and more efficient realization of the role of the LCY Central Committee. In keeping with these needs the following questions will be analyzed from every angle on the basis of the experience gained and shortcomings found in the work of the LCY Central Committee: the manner of electing the members of the LCY Central Committee and the criteria for their election; the number of members of the LCY Central Committee; the composition, number of members, and functions of the executive organ of the LCY Central Committee; the duration of various terms of office, and so forth. In connection with these questions it is necessary to prepare amendments and addenda to the statute of the LCY, which should be adopted at the 13th LCY Congress.

3. In connection with the application of the principle of democratic centralism, the realization of the leading role of the LCY Central Committee calls for a full contribution from the Central Committees of the LCs of the republics and the provincial committees of the LC to the building and realization of the uniform policy of the LCY.

The LC central and provincial committees should critically examine their work from the point of view of responsibility for the situation and relations in the LCY, their contribution to the work of the LCY Central Committee, and their attitudes to the adopted stands. In this connection it is necessary to make changes in the relationships of the LC central and provincial committees and tighten their responsibility for the uniform and successful activity of the LCY. The organs of the LC central and provincial committees are duty-bound to report regularly on the manner and results of the implementation of the attitudes and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

It is necessary to resist energetically all attempts to challenge the principles of democratic centralism, whether they are aimed at imposing centralist-bureaucratic monolithism or gravitate toward liberalism and federalization because, objectively speaking, all such attempts present an attack on the LCY as a united, revolutionary organization. The LCY Central Committee should make sure that the LCY constantly affirms its class and all-Yugoslav character and its capability to perform the revolutionary-Marxist unification of working class and national interests.

It is necessary for the LCY Central Committee to react more speedily and with more determination to current tendencies and trends in socioeconomic and political life as a whole and resolutely suppress all negative ideopolitical attitudes and views which, from antisocialist positions, strive to act against the LCY, against the course of socialist self-management, and against the equality of nations and nationalities.

The LCY Central Committee will have insight in the state, activity, and realization of LCY policy to a greater extent than previously.

The LCY Central Committee resolutely holds the view that certain states and activities in the republican and provincial LCs that are not in accordance with LCY policy and that weaken and disturb the unity of the LCY, should be put on the agenda and discussed, and that the LCY Central Committee should intervene and call to account.

LCY Central Committee members are obliged to take an active part in building LCY policy and the attitudes and decisions of the LCY Central Committee, and to make a constant contribution to implementing this policy and these attitudes. LCY Central Committee members bear responsibility for their work and conduct to the LCY Central Committee and the entire LCY. When appearing in public and making statements they must strictly bear in mind the adopted and uniformly established attitudes. Both the collective and individual actions of the LCY Central Committee members, members of the Presidium, and other officials and their statements in public should be in the service of building the united implementation of LCY policy. Individuals who act contrary to the adopted attitudes of the LCY Central Committee cannot remain in the LCY Central Committee, LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other LCY organs.

4. The LCY Central Committee Presidium, in its work as a whole, should strengthen its executive function and struggle consistently for the implementation of established policy; make sure that the implementation of the established policy, attitudes, and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee are followed, analyzed, and assessed regularly in the entire LCY; coordinate the current ideopolitical activity of the republican and provincial LCs and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; and report on this regularly to the LCY Central Committee. It is the obligation of the Presidium to initiate discussions within the LCY Central Committee on those organs and organizations not implementing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee. In the event of inconsistent implementation of these conclusions or departures from the united ideopolitical line, the Presidium is obliged to propose to the Central Committee the ideopolitical measures that should be taken against Communists and organs who are most to blame and are directly responsible.

It is necessary to ensure that the LCY Central Committee draft documents on particularly important questions are first discussed by the membership, organizations, and organs of the LCY.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium should devote considerably more attention to more thorough and better preparations for the LCY Central Committee sessions and ensure that when its members come to sessions they do so with concretely formulated, clear, and uniform attitudes based on the creative examination of the program attitudes of the LCY. If the Presidium does not reach the necessary unity of attitudes on specific or current ideopolitical questions, it is the duty of the Presidium, in order to avoid delays in having them discussed and dealt with in the LCY Central Committee in good time, to present the LCY Central Committee with alternatives. The Presidium should constantly improve its methods of informing the LCY Central Committee on its current work, operational decisions, and attitudes. The system and method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium should be harmonized with these obligations without delay.

5. A prerequisite for the successful implementation of the role of the LCY Central Committee is that all organs and organizations in the federation carry out their functions and duties responsibly. In order to avoid parallelism, lack of organization, and duplication it is necessary to achieve better coordination and harmonization of their work. In that respect the activity of the Socialist Alliance as the front of all organized socialist forces should be directly strengthened and its coordinating role be worked out in concrete terms and taken into account consistently by all the organs and organizations of the federation.

It is necessary to increase the ideopolitical role of the LCY within the delegate system, all the way up to the SFRY Assembly, and with that system in view to discuss the appropriate organizational adjustments.

The LCY is duty-bound to contribute to efforts to achieve more efficient and democratic coordination of attitudes and interests through its own active work and that of its members within the delegate system and thereby eliminate the possibility of blocking the adoption of important decisions. This should contribute to efforts to overcome the policy of confrontation between the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and their delegations, as well as between sections of associated labor. The LCY Central Committee will resolutely strive for the timely adoption of the envisaged systemic laws in the SFRY Assembly.

It is necessary to improve the work of the LCY Central Committee delegates in the SAWPY Federal Conference, social councils, publishing boards, and other bodies, and keep the LCY Central Committee informed on a regular basis about the delegate activities of its representatives, that is, determine more closely when and on which questions the LCY Central Committee, that is to say the LCY Central Committee Presidium, should be bound to establish attitudes or directions for the activities of its delegates and delegations.

6. The sessions of the LCY Central Committee should primarily be working ones, and it is in accordance with this that the proceedings should be organized and the questions of keeping the public informed should be regulated. In their work, the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium should avoid wordy and generalized discussions and individual monologues that do not contain clear assessments and proposals for measures and attitudes, and should make a greater collective effort to overcome differences in attitudes through a democratic dialogue and react in good time to manifestations of ideological differences and overcome the forum-type attitude to the LC organizations and activities of other subjects. The attitudes and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee should be shorter and clearer, should not repeat the attitudes already adopted, and should point to the way that ensures their implementation.

It is necessary that the commissions of the LCY Central Committee, as its working bodies and as a form of activity, should in the future propose topics for discussion independently and be in charge of the preparations for LCY Central Committee sessions and thereby influence the content and character of the work of the LCY Central Committee.

When making preparations for sessions, greater use should be made of experience gained in the grass roots and in the work done by institutions, organs, and working bodies. This will enable the LCY Central Committee to work more successfully by tapping the creative, scientific, and intellectual potential in the LCY and society.

7. The LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium will, in the entirety of their work and activity up to the 13th LCY Congress, act on the basis of these conclusions, of the discussion at the 18th session, of criticism from the all-party discussion, work program, and other attitudes and conclusions.

LCY DIFFERENCES ON INCOME POSITIONS VIEWED

AU041421 [Editorial Report] Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 180 on 30 July on pages 13-14 carries an 1,800-word article by Jelena Lovric entitled "Workers and Income: Quiet Polemics," which reports on the discussion of the draft positions on the income distribution system at the LCY Central Committee session on 19 July.

"Although exceptionally important business is at stake," Lovric says, "it is not in the least an accident that there was no great interest and no lively and emotionally charged discussion, such as was held on some other hot subjects recently put on the agenda of the highest party leadership. A monologue of papers written in advance and a vocabulary of bureaucratized cliches prevailed. Probably there are several reasons for the disharmony between the importance of the subject and of the adopted draft positions, on the one hand, and the way they were received at the Central Committee session, on the other.

"This complex and demanding problem was on the agenda as the second point and reached discussion late in the afternoon, after several hours of discussion about the work of the Central Committee. As this long-awaited and lively discussion comprehensively involved and perhaps also tired out the high party forum, probably mamy of its members postponed their speeches for a later time and another occasion, when there will be more time, strength, and will for a debate that the subject demands. Abstaining from the duscussion was perhaps contributed to by the fact that long and exhausting debates were held on this subject at a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, showing many and deep differences. Probably some of these differences will also be manifested in further discussions. It is certain at present that the differences have left a trace in the draft positions, in which one feels compromises -- some things are left unsaid, others are implied -- can be read between the lines: 'A number of questions are still without an answer' (M. Rozic), and "some positions are at the level of well-known principles, and the general nature of others allows different interpretations" (L. Djodjic). The question is who is still bound by such positions, if they remain unchanged, and how they will be implemented when even the present documents, which are much more definite, have not been all that successful in this respect."

Lovric presents an outline of the positions and concludes that the party members now have their say.

KLEMENCIC ASSESSES DEBT AGREEMENT AS POSITIVE

LD032208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Zagreb, August 3 (TANJUG) -- After nearly a year of talks, an agreement on the rescheduling of Yugoslav work organizations' and banks' foreign debt was agreed in principle in London yesterday. The agreement is expected to be signed in autumn this year, as Yugoslav Finance Secretary Vlado Klemencic told TANJUG today on returning home from London.

Klemencic took part in the talks held in London in the past week between a Yugoslav Government delegation and the international coordinating committee of creditor-banks, representing 580 commercial banks.

Klemencic said that a draft agreement on rescheduling 3.5 billion dollars in maturities falling due this and the next three years, that is, through 1988, had been drawn up. Under the draft agreement, the maturities will be put off for 12 years, with the first payments falling due in mid-1990, and the last in 1996.

Yugoslav Finance Secretary Klemencic assessed as positive the fact that the agreement involved a long-term arrangement, which would give "breathing space" to Yugoslav work organizations and banks to raise production and exports and prove able more easily to meet the financial obligations in the coming years.

Characterizing as successful and constructive the talks in London, the Yugoslav finance secretary said they showed that foreign creditors basically take a favourable view of Yugoslavia's efforts to overcome the economic crisis. Specifying that he did not mean to diminish the economic problems Yugoslavia faces, Klemencic said that, compared with the other developing countries, the results recorded by Yugoslavia were among the more successful.

Klemencic said that, as urged by the Yugoslav side, the arrangement involved no stand-by credit, and, therefore, no new obligations on Yugoslavia's part in terms of the exchange rate, interest, credit-monetary, and other policies.

DIZDAREVIC INTERVIEWED ON CSCE PROCESS, FINAL ACT

AU041855 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 85 p 5

[TANJUG report; quotation marks as published]

[Text] "European history knows many meetings that have been held on European territory, documents these meetings adopted, and conferences held with a view to beginning or ending wars, making maps of Europe or the world," Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated in an interview given to Zagreb Television's editor Ante Lentic on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. The interview was broadcast by Zagreb Television last night.

However, the federal secretary points out that the 1975 Helsinki conference differed from all others. As he recalled: "It came 30 years after the terrible experience we gained through huge suffering and sacrifices in World War II and after the cold war, which constantly held us somewhere on the border of a hot one -- that is, after great experiences, which collected almost through centuries and were expressed in the Helsinki conference and the Final Act as the determination of European peoples and countries to cooperate on the basis of the principles established in the act."

"However, this is not only a charter of principles," the federal secretary stated. "At the same time the Helsinki Final Act is a program of a completely specific cooperation in a huge number of fields in which the interests of European countries and peoples touch or meet. Helsinki meant resoluteness, decision, and a tendency to turn Europe into a continent of permanent peace, comprehensive cooperation, understanding, and security."

"The Helsinki CSCE and the Final Act came at what I would call a star moment of detente," Dizdarevic said. "They are in themselves the expression of a process in which all strivings that had been smoldering and arising during a long period of time suddenly expressed themselves."

"Unfortunately, after Helsinki there was confrontation again. Some elements of the cold war started reappearing, the arms race gained new impulses."

Touching upon the significance of the Final Act, Raif Dizdarevic then said, among other things: "I do not find one single thing in the Final Act that is not of current importance. I do not find anything that would not also require our great efforts in the future in order to be realized."

Speaking about the historic significance of the Helsinki meeting, the federal secretary said, among other things: "I am certain that the majority of participants are coming to Helsinki not in order to attend a ceremony, but to see what has been realized in European relations and the life of Europe out of what was written down in the Final Act 10 years ago, and even more than that, to see what is to be done in order to see that what we wrote down in the Final Act becomes life -- the life of Europe -- that it becomes the practice in the relations among countries and peoples on this continent."

"Yugoslavia is interested, was engaged, and will be engaged in realizing all principles and all purposes of the Final Act and cooperation in all spheres, and not having some spheres singled out and others neglected. It is obvious that there is some imbalance there."

Asked to say something about the role nonaligned and neutral countries play in Europe, at the end of the interview the federal secretary stated: "This group is in fact called the builders of bridges of cooperation and overcoming aggravations that also occurred in the process of realizing the Final Act."

"I must say that the engagement of this group -- which included our country as well -- has contributed so that the principles, aims, and policy of nonalignment enter the European territory to a greater extent than before."

SUNDIC ON UPCOMING GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD051721 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The Helsinki meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz indicated that the two superpowers are seriously preparing for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in November. Neither side is expecting too much, but the fact remains that they are both hoping for an improvement in the climate of mutual relations. Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] Since Moscow and Washington agreed that the Helsinki meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz was interesting and useful, this should mean that the preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit in November also has a good start. However, the two sides are stressing that not too much can be expected from the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting because from the last Soviet-U.S. meeting in Vienna in 1979 the relations between the two superpowers have reached the lowest level since the cold war. There were numerous reasons for this, the most important being of course the military-political rivalry that brought the talks on disarmament to a standstill with no prospects of improvement by November.

There will be another Soviet-U.S. meeting in September -- between Reagan and Shevardnadze -- but this does not hold out much prospect for any changes in the two superpowers' attitudes toward the problem of disarmament. The United States did not respond to Moscow's decision on a moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of the year, and in the same way it did not respond to the world moratorium on deploying and installing new nuclear missiles in Europe. In both cases Washington assessed Moscow's decisions as a propaganda maneuver calculated, the U.S. Administration claims, to preserve the Soviet dominance in missile armament. However, despite all the negative aspects in Soviet-U.S. relations and the distrust that still exists, Moscow and Washington seem to expect the situation in their mutual relations to improve following the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in November.

The Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting in Helsinki raises hopes for such a conclusion because during this dialogue, which lasted 3 whole hours, the two sides finally agreed on the agenda of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. The two leaders will talk about the general international situation and the problem of disarmament and bilateral cooperation, which will give both of them an opportunity to establish the level at which some progress can be achieved without fear of disturbing the balance reached in the sphere of armament and weakening positions fixed on the world scale, which is of great importance for both superpowers.

While the second round of Soviet-U.S. talks on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles and demilitarizing space was in progress there was a belief that it should pave the way toward a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Now that even the second round of the Geneva talks has ended without any signs of progress, there is a growing belief that progress in the sphere of disarmament can be expected only after a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. These are, of course, only presuppositions based on expectations that personal contact between Reagan and Gorbachev will help eliminate the distrust that has remained a main barrier preventing any serious progress in Soviet-U.S. relations. If this were to happen -- and it could only depend on the readiness and goodwill of the two superpowers -- all conditions would be created for negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear arms to move from deadlock.

It has been known for a long time that the problem in Soviet-U.S. talks lies not in the question of which of the two countries is ahead as regards the arms race, but in the lack of trust that the weapons they possess serve only to preserve their own peace. The feeling of fear of a sudden attack is the main reason for the lack of progress in the sphere of disarmament -- in other words for the constant justifications for the production of new arms and the consolidation of bloc monolithism.

NEVESINJE SAWP VIEWS ACTIVITY OF HOSTILE GROUP

LD021956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 2 Aug 85

["Hostile Group in Nevesinje Unmasked" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Nevesinje, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- At today's expended session the Nevesinje SAWP Conference Presidium analyzed a report on the political-security situation in the municipality in light of the activity carried out by a pro-Chetnik nationalist-oriented group that security organs, in cooperation with the organs of social self-protection, unmasked last month.

The members of this SAWP organ condemned in the strongest and most unreserved manner the attempt of this small group, which mainly consists of young people, to jeopardize our revolution's gains -- the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities -- and secure the spreading of the Chetnik ideology of darkness, national intolerance, and fratricide. It turned out that in this case, apart from a few of their closest relatives, the hostile group failed to spread its subversive activity.

At the session the fact that the formation and activity of the Nevesinje hostile group was a product of a Chetnik emigre organization abroad's attempts over several years to organize its network in this area and further afield, primarily by means of recruiting individuals for its subversive propaganda and terrorist activity. New members and those who share its views were sought, in accordance with a practice already tested, among our workers engaged in temporary jobs abroad and acquaintances and their closest relatives in the country.

The main ideological instigators and organizers of such hostile activity in the region of Nevesinje were said to be Vladimir Zecevic, from Nevesinje and now living in Chicago, and Trifko Vrtikapa, war criminal and former commander of a notorious Chetnik brigade born in Ljubinje and now a Chetnik emigre in Vienna. These two are well-known Chetnik extremists and long-time expondnets of subversive propagandist and terorrist sabotage activity directed against our country.

Zecevic and Vrtikapa first managed to win Risto Radovic, a 33-year-old construction worker from Nevesinje who has been working in Austria since 1972, for their dark aims. Under their influence and command Radovic has been receiving propaganda material of the Chetnik emigration and spreading it among emigres and our workers engaged in temporary work in Austria. He also sent, or personally delivered, the material to our country.

Radovic organized parties in his flat in Vienna, at which he propagandized Chetnik ideas and the ideas of Great Serb nationalism. Songs were sung at these gatherings in which our sociopolitical system and our eminent revolutionaries were undermined and attacked in a crude and vulgar way. Such songs and other verbal excesses were recorded on cassettes, which Radovic later brought into the country or sent via people sharing his views and then distributed in Nevesinje, Sarajevo, and some other places. At the same time Radovic stressed that "real Serbian songs" had been recorded on them and recommended them for a wide use.

Radovic also organized parties in his native place, Nevesinje -- most frequently to coincide with the celebrations of religious holidays in the houses of some of his relatives -- where he said that "the Serbs in Yugoslavia are threatened," and that they "are not on an equal footing with other nations," and spoke similar sentiments.

Security organs found several copies of emigre Chetnik papers KANADSKI SRBOBRAN, GLAS RAVNE GORE, and NASA REC, as well as a book entitled "Serbian Hell in Communist Yugoslavia" ["Srpski Pakao u Komunistickoj Jugoslaviji"] in Rista Radovic's family home and the houses of some of those who shared his views. A number of photographs of well-known Chetnik leaders and ideologists were also found, as well as photographs with various Chetnik signs and symbols.

Criminal charges were brought against Rista Radovic at the district public prosecution office in Mostar on the basis of the present results of the investigation and in view of a justified suspicion that he had committed a criminal act of participating in the hostile activity against our country. Criminal charges were also brought against his contacts: Olga Radovic, 20; Slobodanka Radovic, 22; Djoka Bejatovic, 28; Tomislav Dabic, 20, from Nevesinje; and Goran Lemez, 24, from Sarajevo, because of the justified suspicion that they had committed a criminal act of hostile propaganda. This group of six is now in custody.

While sharply condemning the hostile propaganda the Nevesinje SAWP Conference Presidium stated that this attempt, as well as all similar attempts by enemies, to disseminate national hatred and jeopardize socialist self-managing development in this area are doomed to failure. This is because the majority of the population in Nevesinje, belonging to all the nationalities, is firmly oriented and ready to jointly build a better life based on freedom-loving and democratic traditions, nurturing and developing the gains of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. This is best illustrated by a vigorous action that resulted in unmasking and incapacitating the group and the fact that the enemy failed to establish a greater foothold.

RHOVEC CONCLUDES THREE-NATION TOUR, TALKS

Arrives in Senegal

D022103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 2 Aug 85

Text] Dakar, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, arrived n a 1-day working visit to Senegal today. At Dakar airport Josip Vrhovec, Budimir Lon-ar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and their aides were welcomed and reeted on behalf of the president of the Republic by Doudou N'Doye, Senegalese minister f justice and guardian of the seal. Also present was Dusan Grubor, Yugoslav Ambassador o Senegal. In his statement for Senegalese radio and television Vrhovec stressed, hile recalling the traditionally good relations between the SFRY and Senegal and meetings between Comrade Tito and President Senghor, that his visit and talks with Presi-ent Abdou Diouf would enable "the old friends who respect each other" to exchange views n the further promotion of bilateral cooperation. At the same time this will be an pportunity to exchange views with the Senegalese president, who has recently become the hairman of the OAU, on all international problems, particularly those concerning Africa. onalignment, the activity of nonaligned countries, and cooperation between the SFRY and enegal within the framework of the movement will also be on the agenda, Josip Vrhovec aid. The Vrhovec-Diouf talks will begin at 2100 tonight.

oday's reports, which announced the arrival of the Yugoslav delegation on radio, tele-ision, and in the papers, stressed Senegal's readiness and expectation to have talks on he improvement of bilateral relations, particularly in the field of economy, considering hat the two countries have traditionally political cooperation, it was stressed here.

Meets Senegal's President

D030017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2230 GMT 2 Aug 85

Text] Dakar, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- SFRY Presidency member Josip Vrhovec had a meeting this vening with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. In the course of a 1-hour discussion, hich was conducted in the very friendly and cordial atmosphere characteristic of the wo countries' and peoples' relations, all of the current major world issues were touched pon, and there was also a discussion of the state of affairs and activities within the onaligned Movement, and of bilateral relations. The Yugoslav delegation listened with pecial attention to information on the state of affairs in and the problems of the frican Continent. The Vrhovec-Diouf meeting was, in fact, the Senegalese president's irst meeting with a non-African statesman since his election as OAU chairman. The talks n the state of affairs in and actions by the nonaligned countries were conducted in the ight of the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting in Luanda and the ighth summit of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. Particular ention was made of the possibilities for and ways of advancing the Nonaligned Movement's ethod of work so that the movement might become even better established as a decisive nd positive factor in world trends based on the authentic principles of nonalignment.

n the section of the discussion on bilateral cooperation, Vrhovec and Diouf stated that here were "no shadows" regarding political relations, but that economic relations are owhere near the same level. The two statesmen agreed to pay much greater attention to he development of economic relations, which should be promoted by more frequent mutual ontacts between the two countries and their representatives.

The Vrhovec-Diouf talks were also attended by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dusan Grubor, SFRY ambassador to Senegal; and on the Senegalese side by Foreign Affairs Minister Ibrahima Fall. In a separate discussion, Budimir Loncar and Ibrahima Fall exchanged opinions on specific forms of bilateral cooperation within the framework of the topics and problems reviewed by Vrhovec and Diouf.

Departs Senegal 3 August

LD031957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1559 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, Aug 3 (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, today completed a one-day official and friendly visit to Senegal and left Dakar. Vrhovec, together with Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, and delegation members, were seen off at the Dakar airport by Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall.

Returns, Comments on Visits

LD040250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2205 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation headed by SFRY Presidency member Josip Vrhovec returned tonight following a visit to Peru, Colombia, and Senegal that lasted for several days.

In a short statement on the results of the visit, Vrhovec recalled that he had been in Peru in connection with the inauguration of newly elected President Alan Garcia. A large number of Latin American statesmen came to Lima for that event, thus giving him the opportunity to meet with them and discuss the problems they all share, including the world situation and what can be done to contribute to its improvement so that major crises can be resolved. Naturally, views also were exchanged on bilateral relations, Vrhovec said, adding that all who talked to him had shown a great interest in their further development. Attention was also focused on cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement because they were all members of that movement.

In Josip Vrhovec's assessment, the Peruvian elections are very significant because of President Garcia's membership in the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, a revolutionary people's movement established 50 years ago. Vrhovec recalled the traditionally friendly relations between the SFRY and Peru.

Vrhovec went on to say that a revolutionary and truly people's movement had legally come to power in Peru after 50 years of existence. It had come out with a program signifying a radical, deep, and all-round social and economic transformation of the country, which is of great significance for general developments in Latin America. All Latin American presidents who came to Lima, in Vrhovec's view, came for the precise reason of wanting to endorse the course of democratization on the continent and also the role of that area's countries in the Nonaligned Movement.

The subject matter of the talks in Colombia, with which, Vrhovec said, we are tied by very good and friendly relations, and also in Senegal with President Abdou Diouf, who is now also OAU chairman, was similar. We truly had a great number of topics to discuss. The results attained during these talks are very favorable for our future cooperation in the interest of implementing the objectives for which the Nonaligned Movement stands, SFRY President member Josip Vrhovec said in conclusion.